State Library

THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XVI. RALEIGH, N.C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1898. NO. 10.

A LETTER OF DENIAL

From Mr. Robert Hancock to Governor Russell of the Grave Charge Against Him.

PERSECUTED BY ENEMIES

Mr. Hancock Makes a Plain Statement in His Behalf and Claims That he Had Nothing to do With the Withdrawal of the Case From Court.

NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 26, '98.

His Excellency, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C..

DEAR SIR: I feel it my duty to you and your administration, under which I held an important and responsible position when Miss Abbott began her action against me, charging me with seduction, beginning in New York last April, to address you a communication assuring you of my innocence and my readiness to answer and meet the charges. Since that time, without my procurement, but as I am informed at the instance of members of her own family, the action has been withdrawn. Under the circumstances I think it proper that I should make to you this further statement in addition to the public denial made to the press and statement to you at the time.

In the very beginning I wish to state that the very impression which has been created and prevails that Miss Abbott has from early childhood lived with me, as a member of my family is erroneous. Miss Abbott who is now past nineteen years of age, lived with her mother and never lived in my house and family until October, 1897, when on account of the illness of my wife, she moved to my home and assumed the duties of housekeeper and companion to my wife. She continued to occupy this position until shortly after Christmas, 1897, when, on account of her persistent refusal after repeated and urgent requests by me, to discontinue certain objectionable associations I requested her to return to her mother's home and she went with much manifestation of temper. Shortly after her leaving my house, under the circumstances above detailed, the action against me was commenced.

It is admitted that the young lady is not in a delegate condition and therefore it must be apparent that this action could not observe the interests of her or her family. It is well known that the advisers of Mrs. Abbott in the instigation of this action are my bitter personal and political enemies. The one who is nearest to her as adviser and who employed counsel and signed her prosecution bond is not in any way related to the Abbott family and a man whom I personally and publicly chastised twenty years ago, and who has ever since been my unrelenting enemy. It is now publicly stated and is well understood here that these people are seeking and threatening to continue this action over the written protest and against the will of Mrs. Abbott and to this end, failing in all their importunities to induce her to continue the action, are threatening to have her removed as next friend of her unfortunate husband in the action an to have substituted some one who will consent to continue the action. Not only this, but they have been importuning the young lady herself to institute a separate action which I am informed, she has refused to do, stating it to be her fixed purpose not to go in the court house in this case under any circumstances.

I desire to assert most solemnly that I have never had any intercourse with Miss Abbott. Nor did I ever at any time make any threat against her with the view to induce her to submit to intercourse with me, and she is, so far as I know, a virtuous woman. I cannot comprehend what motive could have induced her to make this charge against me and against herself.

Miss Abbott charges in her complaint that I had intercourse with her the first time under threats in the city of New York on her visit to that city in April, 1897. The other acts of intercourse, she alleges without fixing the dates, occurred subsequently in Newbern also under threats. It is proper therefore that I should state the facts and circumstances connected with my visit to New York in April. In doing so I am glad to be able to furnish you with letters from relatives of hers and also from relatives of my own living in Brooklyn and New York with whom she and I spent the day we were in New York, we having arrived there in the morning and having left for home the evening of the same day, which you will see corroborated in my statements.

I having business North during the month of April, Miss Abbott to whom both myself and wife had been very kind, urged me to take her with me that she might see something of the world and visit her relatives in Brooklyn. My wife and myself talked the matter over and we concluded that as I could easily get free transportation for both of us that I should take her. After spending a night in Richmond and one in Washington City and transacting my business at these points, we proceeded to New York, at which point we arrived at late breakfast. We ate breakfast at the Astor House cafe, and she having the address of her relatives in Brooklyn, Mrs. Lulie Sweet and children, whose letter is hereafter quoted, I accompanied her to their home and after remaing with them to lunch, I left them, requesting Mrs. Sweet to have Miss Abbott at the Astor House in New York by 8 o'clock that evening, as I intended to leave Jersey City for home at 9 o'clock that night. At the time fixed Mr. Harry Sweet and his sister, her cousin, came with her to the Astor House, and they together, with my cousin, Mr. J. Hal Jordan, who lives in New York, and is the writer of the letter hereafter referred to, and myself, went immediately to the Jersey City depot and we all remained together until Miss Abbott and myself took the train for home.

Subsequently to this time, to wit: about October, 1879, Miss Abbott accompanied me at her request, to Washington City to see her father, where I remained for several days and until I had transacted the business that called me there. Prior to this time and subsequently I took others of my wife's neices to visit Raleigh, Washington and other places.

Since the suit has been begun many persons have expressed great horror at the idea that I should have been travelling around the country with nieces of my wife. It had not occurred to me that there could be the slightest impropriety in doing so, and I cannot yet bring myself to believe that any gentleman can, for a moment, consider his wife's nieces in need of any protection from himself.

The dropping of Miss Gertie Abbott as a teacher in the public schools of Newbern has no connection whatever with this matter, and this statement can be verified by the school committee and school board.

I expressly and unequivocally deny that I ever threatened or endeavored to have her father's name stricken from the pay roll of the government.

The following is an extract from a letter about the New York visit from said J. Hal Jordan, dated January 12, 1898:

"If I am not very much mistaken, immediately after their arrival in New York, he carried her to Brooklyn to call on some of her relatives. I had dinner with him at the Astor House. Shortly after dinner she and her two friends arrived, and we all accompanied them to the depot in Jersey City. She was all smiles; in fact had an expression on her face that most young ladies of her age would have after visiting the metropolis the first time, that is, I mean an expression of joy and gratitude."

The following is an extract from a letter of Mrs. Lulie Sweet, dated Jan. 19, 1898, on same subject:

"Yours received this evening. I was surprised and shocked when I read your letter. Mr. Hancock and Annie arrived at my house at lunch time. I had a very pleasant call from them. Annie was in the best of spirits and seemed to be enjoying herself very much. Mr. Hancock and she took lunch, leaving Annie in my care who stayed to dinner. Florence and Harry went with her to the hotel and then with Mr. Jordan to the Jersey City depot."

I cannot close this statement without the admission that I have suffered much under this horrible accusation. My only support is in the consciousness of my innocence, and in the hope that my friends at least will believe me incapable of such baseness.

Truly,
ROBERT HANCOCK.

UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES MEETING.

President Submits his Report Which is an Excellent Showing—Prof. Noble Elected to the Chair of Pedagogy.

At the meeting of the trustees of the University Thursday, at which Governor Russell presided, President Edwin A. Alderman submitted his annual report. This showed that the University is more prosperous than ever before in all its history of over a century. The total number of persons receiving instruction during the past year was 685, of which 185 were in the summer school, the others, University students proper. This enrollment is forty in excess of the largest attendance, and 100 more than last year. Eighty-six of the ninety-six counties are represented, and nine other States. Orange leads in students, having 43, Forsythe, 28; Wake 27. Ninety per cent. of the students are from North Carolina; the largest percentage shown by any University in the United States. Twenty-six per cent. of all the academic students are pursuing the regular courses leading to degrees. There are 177 in the freshman class, 120 being farmers' sons.

The enrollment places the University in the lead in the South in the number of academic students and as the third in its totals. This also is a remarkable showing. The professional schools have increased and have a total of 140.

The corner-stone of the $25,000 alumni building will be laid with appropriate ceremonies June 1st.

Revs. Robert Strange, L. B. Turnbull, C. W. Byrd, and J. W. Carter are elected preachers to the University for 1898, and each will spend a week there. This is a new departure.

Leave of absence for three months was granted to President Alderman for trip to Europe and the East. He has worked earnestly and has fairly earned this opportunity to travel, as the prosperity of the University shows. Prof. J. W. Gore is during his absence dean of the faculty, with powers as President. The Chair of Pedagogy was filled by the election of Prof. Noble, Superintendent of the Wilmington Graded Schools.

DEAD-LETTER OFFICE BUSY.

Making a Record of Countless Letters Sent to Fraudulent Concerns.

Nearly fifty thousand letters have arrived at the dead-letter office in the last few weeks addressed to fraudulent concerns.

An alleged manufacturing concern of New York city comes well to the front, offering a Sheffield razor worth $10, and a cake of soap, all for ten cents. Next follows a bogus drug company, of the same city, and a medicine company of Kalamazoo, Mich., advertising invaluable preparations of their own. Before the character of such concerns was discovered they had received countless thousands of letters from all over the country and reaped a rich harvest.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formulae of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well known standard remedies by the World's Fair Commissioners.

MR. CALDWELL CORRECTS

The Charlotte News's Statement in Regard to Issuing Free Passes to Railroad Employees' Families.

The News is in receipt of the following communication which it cheerfully publishes as requested:

RALEIGH, January 26th.

Editor News, Charlotte, N. C.:

DEAR SIR—My attention was called last Sunday to an article in the News which stated that the railroad commission had passed a resolution prohibiting the Southern and Seaboard roads from giving free transportation to their employees and families. Believing that you desire to do justice I write to state that no such resolution has been passed or even contemplated or even discussed.

A clipping was handed me to-night from the News again making the statement, and that "a copy of the action of the Commission was shown a News reporter by Superintendent W. B. Ryder, of the Southern."

I ask you to say for me that Mr. Ryder has no such copy of the action of the Commission, and if Mr. Ryder is exhibiting such, it is one of his own production or some other person, and not the Commission. If such is being used, the purpose is plain, and I desire to brand it as false in toto.

If Mr. Ryder desires to infringe upon the kindness of the roads heretofore shown the employes, let him do so, but not under false colors.

Believing that you will give the same publicity to my statement that you have to the others, I remain,

Yours truly,
L. C. CALDWELL.

[The News is in error in this matter to this extent: It is said the Railroad Commission had passed a resolution forbidding the granting of passes by railroads to members of families of their employes, when it should have said the Commission had passed a resolution which the railroads construed as forbidding the granting of passes to such members of families. As stated by Mr. Caldwell, the particular question of railroads granting passes to members of employes' families has not been acted upon by the Commission. Capt. Ryder did not intend to so state. The position the railroads takes is that under the resolution of the Commission it is prohibited from granting the passes.]

A NOVEL SCHEME.

The States to Buy the Cotton and pay the Producer in Bonds.

MR. EDITOR:—Edward Atkinson once said "If New England could grow the cotton plant without lint it would make her richest crop, if she held a monopoly of cotton lint and seed, she would control the commerce of the world."

Why is it that those of our people who grow cotton are so abjectly poor, while their crops, if grown in New England, would make them rich?

Is there not some remedy for our poverty? Is there not some way for the cotton-growing States to do, at least a part of what we are told, New England would do with our advantages?

I think there is.

If each of the cotton-growing States, through their State and county governments, take the cotton produced by their citizens, at 8 cents per pound, and issue in payment for it bonds at 4 per cent., interest payable after one year. The States would then hold the cotton and could fix the price at 10 cents per pound, and would undoubtedly receive it. After paying for the cotton and all expenses for handling, there would be 1½c per pound or more profit to go into the treasuries of the different States and counties, and thereby relieve the people of the taxes that are now so onerous.

I have no doubt but what the 1½ cents per pound on the cotton grown in North Carolina would be sufficient to pay the entire governmental expenses of the State and cotton-growing counties.

The bonds, issued by the State in payment for the cotton, being for but 80 per cent. of its full value, and drawing an interest of 4 per cent. would doubtless be as current as gold.

It is high time that the South was fixing the price on her principle product, and not let Liverpool and New York do it any longer.

This plan would bring into the cotton growing States, from the North and Europe, double the amount of money that we now receive for our cotton crop; it would revive every industry in the South, and employ many idle men; it would bring back to the farmer the departed prosperity that he once enjoyed, and give to his lands, that are now considered worthless, a commercial value.

But, the hypocrites will doubtless carp at these suggestions, and say, 'this would be paternalism, and therefore unconstitutional." We must have paternalism. The State must stretch out her strong arm to shield and protect her people from the combines that are robbing them of the fruits of their honest toil.

There is precedent for this. During the late war, when the North Carolina soldiers in the Confederate army were ragged, and their families at home were in poverty and suffering, that grand old hero and statesman of immortal memory, Zeb. Vance, then Governor of North Carolina, bought or chartered ships and shipped cotton to Europe with which he bought clothing and other needed articles for the soldiers and citizens of the State.

I have no doubt, but what each and every Governor in the South would take great pleasue in doing all in their power for the betterment of the condition of our people.

There is something above constitutions—it is the preservation of the homes and liberties, the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Poverty, privation and hardship are gradually, but surely destroying the spirit and ambition of our people. A continuation of present conditions for a few generations, will put an end to the brave and patriotic yeomanry of America, and their descendants will be reduced to a level with the peons of Mexico, the fellahins of Egypt, the serfs of Russia and the pariahs of India.

"Princess and Lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath hath made,
But a bold yeomanry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."

CLOD HOPPER.

Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 29, 1898.

FOR A MAJORITY NOMINATION.

Nat. Committeeman C. S. Lewis Disgusted With the Middle Roaders Conference.

FOR A UNION OF FORCES

Of Men of all Parties Who Desire to Overthrow Shylock's Power—The Folly of Making a Nomination Two Years Previous to the Election—Chairman Butler Will Act Wisely and Promptly Upon the Call of the Majority by Referendum Vote.

Hon. F. C. Gibbs, Chairman P. P. State Committee, Waterville, Minnesota.

MY DEAR SIR:—I see by the press that the Populists of Minnesota are to hold a convention at an early date, and was wondering if it is the escapade of the self styled, self-appointed organization committee in their farcial conference recently held at St. Louis.

The press says they stole the name from the Populists 'Peoples Party" and that seems to be in line with that finesse.

I can't quite understand what these middle-of-the-roaders want unless it be "boodle" and "offis".

Several months ago they assumed the responsibility of calling a conference of the National Committee of the Peoples Party to "settle the hash" within the ranks.

The question was submitted to the several members of the committee through Referendum and they decided that there was no occasion for a conference. Not being content they, the roaders, had a conference at Nashville organized, an organization committee so-called. This committee have assumed the right to call another conference graciously inviting the National Committee to meet with them. They met, cursed the National Committee from the chairman down. They resolved, and they adjourned with the firm convictions, apparently, that all who would not bow down and serve them are traitors and must be kicked out of the National Committee and eventually out of the party.

Before the St. Louis convention in '96, I wrote our State delegation to avoid entangling alliances with other parties; they met and thought best in order to down this money power to unite with the various reform forces. You are well aware of the result. Nearly seven millions of freemen registered their votes against old "Shylock."

I hailed the nomination of Watson as second on the Populist ballot as a grand move, but before many weeks he had made such an "ass" of himself that I become "billious" and did not vote for him. The nomination, it was supposed, would satisfy the middle-of-the-roaders, but they used it as a "sop" and "went out." I did not approve of their course then and do not now.

A few weeks since I received a letter from a member of the National Committee from Maine who is a "roader" also saying that Senator Butler, Allen & Co. were determined to turn the Peoples party over to the Democrats. That he and a few others were equally determined that they should not. He proposed that a convention be called this year and we nominate a gentleman from Philadelphia as a candidate for President of the United States to be voted for in 1900, asking my views. I replied to the gentlemen in no uncertain language.

I have kept in touch with Senator Butler and as yet have seen nothing to indicate that he has any such idea.

I believe Senators Butler and Allen both to be "true blue" and am certain they are in touch with most of the representative workers of the Peoples Party.

It does seem too much to persecute Chairman Butler because a majority of the National Committee do not see fit to go to the expense of settling the muddy waters of discontent, when the "roaders" are the very ones who are paddling in the mud.

I know Senator Butler would do anything within reasonable bounds to satisfy them and keep them in line with the National Committee, and for the best interests of the party.

I am tired and sick of so much jangling. The reform forces never will down the money power so long as it is kept up. It is just what suits "old Shylock" and I hope he is not shelling out his money for this purpose but I fear it is so.

The idea of nominating a candidate for President in '98 to be voted for in November 1900. The very idea of their presuming to set a date for a convention any year until they have confered with the Chairman and he with the Committee. They assume too much. They remind me of a steer in the corn, "head up and tail erect."

I, for one, as a member of the National Committee don't propose for it to be done. I have, as yet, quarreled with no one. Ever since my conversion to currency reform in 1880 I have voted against "Old Shylock" and propose to do so in the future, but I don't propose to be dictated to by the "roaders" as to how I shall vote or who I shall vote for, but am willing to submit to a majority nomination.

Respectfully,
C. S. LOUIS,
Member of National Com. P. P. for Vermont.

Small-pox is becoming again a serious question in Montgomery Ala. Last summer the city and county, sharing equally in the expense, spent $9,000 in stamping out the disease. It returned about the first of November, however, and has since assumed larger proportions than ever, there being at this time, it is stated, 100 cases in the pest house, and as many in the house of detention.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its works. The experience of half a century prove that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

STATE SUES COL. ANDREWS.

Civil Action Instituted Against Him for Failure to Give Evidence

BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

The Summons Have Been Served—The Complaint Filed With Clerk of the Court of Wake County—The Full Penalty Sued for.

Eight civil actions were Friday instituted by the State against Colonel Andrews as an individual, to recover penalties aggregating $40,000. The defendant will have until the March term to answer and then the case will be set for hearing at the next term of court.

These actions are brought under section 17 of the Railroad Commission Act which provides that "every officer, agent or employe of any railroad company who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make and furnish any report required by the Commissioners for the purpose of this act, or who shall wilfully or unlawfully hinder, delay or obstruct said Commissioners in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one hundred and not more than five thousand dollars for each offence, to be recovered in an action in the name of the State. A delay of ten days to make and furnish such report shall raise the presumption that the same was wilful."

It will be remembered that Col. Andrews was served on January 24th with eight subpoenas asking him to give certain information and produce certain books and records in regard to freight discriminations and the issuance of free passes.

This information he refused to give and failed to furnish any of the records asked for, and out of this failure grows the eight actions instituted.

In these complaints it is alleged:

I. That the defendant, A. B. Andrews, on the 13th day of January, 1898, and for a long time therefore and still is, an officer of the Southern Railway Company, to wit: the first Vice-President of said Railway Company, which said railway company was then and still is carrying on the business of a common carrier in the county and State aforesaid.

II. That the Board of Railroad Commissioners duly authorized by law so do, were on the 13th of January, 1898, in the discharge of their duties, to wit: procuring the necessary information to enable them, the said Board of Railroad Commissioners to make just and reasonable rates of freight and passenger tariffs, and to ascertain if the rules and regulations therefore prescribed by the said Board of Railroad Commissioners are or have been observed or violated, on the said 13th day of January, 1898, issued the following notice to the defendant, A. B. Andrews, first Vice-President of the Southern Railway Company:

III. That on the 25th day of January, 1898, pursuant to the said notice, the said A. B. Andrews personally appeared before the said Board of Railroad Commissioners and wilfully and unlawfully did then and there neglect and refuse to make and furnish the said report to the said Board of Railroad Commissioners as required in said notice.

IV. That as plaintiff is informed and believes, said A. B. Andrews, by virtue of his office of first Vice-President, is the manager and has charge and control of all matters pertaining to the operation of said Southern Railway in the State of North Carolina.

V. That as plaintiff is informed and believes, the said A. B. Andrews as manager of the offices of the Southern Railway Company in the State of North Carolina has in his possession and under his control all records, books, writings and memoranda of the operations and transactions of said railway company in the State of North Carolina, and if he had so desired could have made and furnished the Board of Railroad Commissioners the report called for in the notice aforesaid.

VI. That as plaintiff is informed and believes, that said A. B. Andrews, as Vice-President and manager aforesaid, could be ordering or directing his subordinates in the city of Raleigh and elsewhere to furnish the data and facts in their possession and within their knowledge, have procured the facts necessary to have enabled him to make and furnish the report called for in the notice aforesaid.

VII. That as plaintiff is informed and believes, the said A. B. Andrews made no effort to procure the information called for in said notice, but on the other hand, as plaintiff is informed and believes studious and deliberately suppressed evidence within his knowledge and neglected to examine the records and date within his control as aforesaid, in order to hinder and delay the said Board of Railroad Commissioners in the discharge of their duties.

VII. That the said A. B. Andrews by the aforesaid wilful and unlawful neglect and refusal to furnish to the said Board of Railroad Commissioners the said report as required in said notice, unlawfully hindered, delayed and obstructed said Board of Railroad Commissioners in the discharge of their duties, to wit: in making just and reasonable rates and passenger rates and regulations therefore prescribed by the said Board of Railroad Commissioners are or have been observed or violated.

IX. That said A. B. Andrews by reason of his wilful refusal and neglect to make and furnish the report mentioned in said notice, and so required of him, and for wilfully and unlawfully hindering, delaying and obstructing the said Board of Railroad Commissioners in the discharge of their duties as aforesaid, did forfeit to and become liable to the State of North Carolina and for the payment of the sum of $5,000 pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.

Wherefore the plaintiff prays judgment against the defendant, A. B. Andrews, for the sum of $5,000 and the cost of this action.

This judgment is signed by C. A. Cook and Douglas and Sims, attorneys for plaintiff.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Spanish battleship Vizcaya, of 7,000 tons displacement, has been ordered to visit American ports.

It is stated that the "Leiter clique," of Chicago, have cornered all available wheat, amounting to 15,000,000 bushels.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, the noted divine, was married last week to a widow, Mrs. Elenor Collier, making his third wife.

The Richmond papers are demanding better streets. They say the condition of Richmond's streets are wretched and would discourage outsiders from settling there.

An investigation of alleged cruelty in the Virginia reformatory is being had. It is reported that a 17-year-old small boy was given 115 lashes, while another was shackled while sick abed. The investigation has not yet been concluded.

Hyman Gluckenstein, a dwarf, was arrested in New York city on the charge of illicit distilling. At his home in the heart of the East Side of the city there was found a still, with a daily capacity of seventy gallons, constructed on the most improved plans.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 28.—A well authorized report has reached here that the steamer Corona, which left here Jan. 25th, with passengers for Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, has been sunk. All her passengers and crew were saved.

The Indian Head Cotton Mills, just opened at Condova, Ala., began operations, employing 1,000 persons. The mills are the largest in the State, containing 50,000 spindles and 10,000 looms and consuming 10,000 bales of cotton annually. They were built and are owned by Boston capitalists.

A gale of wind that reached the highest velocity of any experienced in St. Louis since the tornado of May 27, 1896, when the destruction of life and property was so great, prevailed last week. Its velocity was sixty-six miles an hour, fourteen miles less than during the tornado. Two deaths, one fatal injury and several minor casualties were reported, as well as considerable destruction of property.

The entire family of Edward Bolt, of Deep Creek, Va., consisting of his wife, son and daughter, were stricken with violent illness immediately after supper one night last week. The son was seized with convulsions, and died in terrible agony within an hour after the meal. Medical assistance was summoned, and by hard work the lives of the wife and daughter were saved. The coffee is supposed to have contained arsenic. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed have been discovered.

A red granite sarcophagus for the widow of the late Ulysses S. Grant has been placed in the tomb on Riverside Drive. It weighs eight tons, and is the exact counterpart of the one in which the dead soldier reposes. It was cut at the quarries at Monticello, Wis., and has all its exposed faces highly polished. The color is a dark red, variegated in spots. On the sarcophagus intended for Mrs. Grant there is the name in bronze, "Julia D. Grant." The sarcophagus of the General merely has his name, "Ulysses S. Grant." The gas radiators to heat the tomb and prevent the walls from sweating are in successful operation.

Demands a Sentence.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The public Prosecutor demands a sentence upon Lieut.-General Weyler of two months' imprisonment.

Ewart to Be Judge.

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 27.—The President to-day appointed Hamilton Glover Ewart, of North Carolina, to be District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina.

Crowds Off for the Yukon.

SEATTLE, Wash., January 27.—Three crowded steamers sailed for the Yukon within three hours of each other yesterday. Five hundred persons left this city for the North, and twice as many again are booked for three steamers making their departure for Alaska from Puget Sound.

McKenna Sworn In.

The solemn ceremony of installing Joseph McKenna as Associate Justice of the august tribunal of the Supreme Court of the United States were performed at noon Wednesday in the historic court chamber at Washington. A distinguished array of counsel were present.

Call on Lindsay to Resign.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 27.—A special to the Post from Frankfort, Ky., says: After a hot debate this morning the lower House of the Kentucky Legislature adopted a substitute, offered by Representative Nelson, of Hardin, calling upon United States Senator William Lindsay to resign if he cannot support the Chicago platform.

Terrible Treatment of a Girl.

JACKSON, O., Jan. 27.—Last night as Lulu Friend, a fifteen-year-old girl was going to her home accompanied by friends of the family, they were attacked by a crowd of ruffians who overpowered the two men and carried off the girl. The two men resisted and one was struck with a rock, fracturing his skull so that he is not expected to live. After gaining possession of the girl the ruffians carried her into one of mines, where she was most shamefully treated by twenty of them after which they fled, leaving her half dead in the mine, where she was found soon afterwards by a searching party. No arrests have yet been made.

The Most Gigantic Counterfeiting Scheme

Eugene Mills, Charles Deshazo and J. O. King were arraigned last week before United States Commissioner C. T. Barksdale, at Danville, Va., charged with counterfeiting and circulating spurious ten-dollar gold pieces. The testimony taken shows that King was the master spirit in one of the most gigantic counterfeiting schemes of late years. It is alleged that one time he ran a counterfeiting foundry at Charlotte, N. C., in which nearly one hundred men were employed. It is thought that one of the most dangerous nests of counterfeiters in this country has now been broken up.

Word comes from all quarters that the nearest and most satisfactory dye for coloring the beard a brown or black is Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Likes the Caucasian.

OREGON, N. C., Jan. 26, 18.

I like THE CAUCASIAN. It is the best paper I read. Let it always stand as it has always stood, and the people will stand by it. Senator Butler is right and we are proud of him. Those who abuse him admire him, and will sooner or later acknowledge him their leader.

Yours for the coming fight,
A. J. HUDSON.

POPULIST CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Organize to Push a Vigorous Campaign in Every Congressional District in America.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 31.—On Saturday night a caucus of Populist Senators and Congressmen was held. The most important business transaction was the election of a Populist Congressional Campaign Committee. Senator Butler, Chairman of the Populist National Executive Committee, upon whom the burden of Congressional campaign work has heretofore fallen, in addition to his other duties, informed the caucus that it would be necessary to elect a Congressional Campaign Committee to take charge especially of this work; that he would co-operate with this committee and assist it in any way that he could.

As a result the following committee was elected: Senators Turner of Washington, and Allen of Nebraska; and the following Congressmen: M. W. Howard, Alabama; J. C. Bell, Colorado; A. C. Shuford, North Carolina; James Gunn, Idaho; C. A. Barlow, California; John E. Kelley, South Dakota, and James Y. Callahaln, Oklahoma.

The Committee was authorized to elect its chairman and other officers, either from among their number or from outside. The Congressional Committee, thus elected, proceeded to organize by electing W. A. Harriss, Senator from Kansas, as Chairman.

It is the purpose of the National Committee and the Congressional Committee thus elected to begin at once to organize a vigorous campaign in every Congressional District in America with a view to having the Peoples Party to hold the balance of power in the next House as they now hold it in the Senate.

FOR PASSENGER RATES REDUCTION.

Hearing Before the Railway Commission Papers Read Against a Reduction by the Railroads Interested—A Notable Gathering.

The Railway Commission met Thursday, and so large was the attendance of railway officials that it was necessary to meet in the State Library in order to give room. All the great lines in the State were represented, the summons to the officials directing them to appear and show cause why passenger rates should not be reduced.

There were present Vice-Presidents Andrews, Finley, and Gannon; Passenger-Agent Turk, and Attorneys Harrison and Henderson, of the Southern; Vice-President St John, McBee, Glover, and Attorney Watts, of the Seaboard Air-Line; President Elliot and T. M. Emerson, of the Atlantic Coast Line; President Page, of the Aberdeen and Asheboro, and W. E. Kyle, of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley.

Mr. Harrison read President Spencer's reply which was a lengthy document. Mr. Turk said the railways could not stand a reduction of rates. Mr. St. John read President Hoffman's reply and his own, saying that rates here were lower than in other States with far larger population. Mr. Emerson testified that a number of the Coast-Line trains were actually now operated at a loss. Messrs. St. John and Elliott were asked if they had lists of the road's free passes, and if they were willing to give them to the commission. Mr. St. John said: "I have and I don't suppose there will be any objection to furnishing it."

President Elliott's reply was: "If called for it could be seen?" "I don't known why the Commission should not have it if they wanted it for a fair and legitimate purpose."

The Commission has the passenger rate question under consideration and will not be decided until the next meeting of the Railroad Commission, if then. The members of the Commission said that it was a very great and intricate question and they desire time to consider it. Besides all the information to come from the Southern Railway is not yet in. Vice-President Finley will also send answers to the questions asked him, but which he failed to answer. The Commission will consider each road separately in fixing passenger rates as they did in adjusting the fertilizer rate.

Cotton Rates.

"Resolved, That circular No. 70, dated September 21, 1896, touching the arbitrary cotton rate be and the same is hereby repealed. The rates in effect prior to the said circular No. 70 are re-instated."

The matter came up on exceptions filed by the Southern to the present rate on its Western North Carolina Railroad division, and ended by a repeal of the new rate and the restoration of the old rates on the roads of the State. Dr. Abbott voted against the resolution.

To Make Connection.

Second Vice-President Finley, of the Southern Railway announced to the Railroad Commission that it had been agreed between the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern Railway officials that they would have their morning passenger trains connect here, beginning February 10th. This length of time is deemed necessary to adjust schedules and notify the employes of the two roads. Beginning on that date the two trains will arrive here at 11:45 a. m., instead of 11:26 (S. A. L.) and 11:45 (Southern) as at present.

The Telephone Appeal.

Mr. Robert C. Strong, attorney for the Bell Telephone Company, appeared before the Railroad Commission and asked that he be given until February 8th to file his $5,000 indemity bond pending an appeal from the new telephone rates. The time asked was allowed by the Commission.

Tramp Strikes it Rich.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Jan. 26.—After 26 years' tramp life George Somerville has married a woman worth $20,000. His father, a New Jersey minister, educated him for the pulpit. The lad ran away at eighteen and "tramped it" until nearly forty. Last month he chanced to attend services at the local rescue mission. Among the workers that night was Mrs. Christina Olson, a well-to-do widow. Somerville's scholarly face interested her, and she gave him money and induced him to seek work in town.

Their acquaintance ripened, with the result that Rev. W. L. Brown, of the First Methodist Church, united them in marriage.

The Mormon invasion has reached Tyrrell county, and two "elders" of that persuasion are making a house to house canvass, and preaching wherever they are permitted.

THE INSIDE FACTS

About the St. Louis Meeting of Socalled Middle-of-the Road Populists

BY A MEMBER PRESENT.

What Robert Schilling, a Member of the National Committee of the Peoples Party, Who was Present, Says About It.

We clip the following from the National Advance written by the editor, Hon. Robert Schilling. He is a member of the National Committee of the Peoples party, and was one of the five members of the committee who was present. What he says is very important in view of the false reports and absurd claims made by those behind the snap convention scheme. In his issue of Jan. 29th, Mr. Schilling says:

"It is to be hoped that the reasonable action of the conference at St. Louis will allay the bitterness existing against the national committee and bring back the harmony that has been disturbed by a comparatively few.

"But even at the danger of causing more feeling, we propose to protest against such gross misrepresentations as have been sent out by interested parties.

"In Tom Watson's People's Party Paper, the statement is made that seventy members of the national committee were present. Mr. Watson was not present and is not personally responsible for this ridiculous statement.

"But when the statement appears in the Philadelphia American in an exaggerated form there is time and cause for protest. Mr. Wharton Barker, editor of the American, was present at the meeting, and should have known that only forty-two people all told were in attendance. Yet he says in his report:

"'Chairman Butler, of the national committee, saw fit to ignore this invitation, saw fit to deny that such invitation had been tendered him, and, of course, there was no attendance of the national committee at St. Louis as a body, but of the members of that committee seventy-five, a clear majority of the committee were present in person or by proxy.'

"The members of the national committe present were Tracy of Texas, Livington of Mo., Buchanan and Mims of Tenn. and Schilling of Wis., and of these Buchanan, Mims and Schilling were opposed to doing anything in opposition to the action of the national committee.

"Now if seventy-five members were present in person or by proxy, who were they? Schilling state emphatically in reply to a question that he was present as a member of the committee on organization not as a member of the national committee.

"Now gentlemen, let us have the names of the seventy-five or even five members of the national committee that are in favor of the tactics that were proposed at the St. Louis meeting and the object for which it was called which thanks to the good sense of nearly all present were not carried out."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Senators Butler and Mason to Draw a Postal Savings Bank Bill—Senator Pritchard's Bill for Erection of Public Building at Elizabeth City—Other Items of Interest.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 1, 1898.—The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate, (of which Senator Butler is a member) have had under consideration the matter of establishing government postal savings banks, and as a result of their discussions of the project, Senators Butler and Mason were requested by the committee to prepare a bill and report same at the next committee meeting. It will be remembered that Senator Butler introduced the bill to establish Savings Banks.

Arthur J. Edwards, formerly of Edgecombe county, N. C., now of Phoenix, Arizona, was here last week and was admitted to practice law before the United States Supreme Court.

Senator Butler has introduced an amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill to set aside $250,000 for the purpose of experimenting in various sections of the State and Territories, on the feasibility of the free rural mail delivery system. The experiments thus far have been a success.

Senator Pritchard has introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Elizabeth City.

H. G. Ewart has received the appointment to succeed Judge Dick. It is said that President made this appointment principally on personal grounds as he and Ewart were in Congress together and Ewart voted for McKinley for Speaker.

Collector Duncan has been here on business connected with the Internal Revenue Department.

Hon. W. W. Long, of Warren county, N. C., now occupying a prominent position in the Agricultural Department here, was married last Wednesday to Miss Pelit, of this city. They left immediately for North Carolina to visit relatives and friends of Mr. Long.

President Dole, of the Hawaiian Islands, was here last week, during which time he was tendered a magnificent reception by President McKinley.

The House by an overwhelming vote, passed the bill to re-emburse the Southern Methodist church for property and records destroyed at Nashville, Tenn., during the war.

Hon. Joseph H. McKenna, Attorney General, under McKinley, who was recently appointed as successor to Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, has taken the oath as Justice of the Court. His successor as Attorney is Governor Griggs of New Jersey.

Among the North Carolinians in the city last week were G. S. Bradshaw, Cummings and Dr. McBrayer, of Asheville, and Bishop Cheshire, of Raleigh.

Trouble Anticipated for Tobacco Warehousemen.

ENFIELD, N. C., Jan. 27.—Last week there was a suit brought against Burwell and Cole and Boyd and Young, the warehousemen of this place, for selling mortgaged tobacco on their floors. The case is that a lot of mortgaged tobacco was sold on the floors about two weeks ago, and now the parties are suing the warehousemen for the amount of the sales. If this suit is decided against the warehousemen it will be the downfall of all of them, as three-fourths of the tobacco that is sold has encumbrances on it. This case will come up in next term of Halifax Superior court.

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS......60
THREE MONTHS.....35

Entered in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C. as Second Class Matter

☞We earnestly ask each Subscriber to look at the label on his paper, and if the date is behind the date of this issue,

3d FEBRUARY 1898,

to send us $1.00 and get the date moved up for another year. We cannot continue subscriptions that have expired. Please attend to this at once.

A SIGNIFICANT VOTE.

Senator Teller's resolution declaring that the government bonds and all other coin obligations were payable in silver passed the Senate on last Thursday by a majority of fifteen. This majority was even larger than the friends of the resolution had expected. The vote was 47 yeas to 32 nays.

The opponents of the resolution all admitted that the government had the legal right to pay the bonds in silver, but they claimed that the "national honor" demanded that the bond-holder should be paid in gold.

The friends of the resolution exposed and ridiculed the fallacy and absurdity of their position with great force and vigor, showing that every government bond was a contract between the few bond-holders and the millions of taxpayers, and that the national honor demanded that the rights and interests of the tax-payers should be guarded as sacredly as the interests of the bond-holders, and that if any change was to be made in the contract it ought to be made in behalf of the tax-payers instead of the bond-holders. It was also shown that if the bond-holders were paid in silver that they would be paid more in labor and the products of labor than they would have received when the bonds were issued. It was further shown that if the bond-holders wanted to give up their contract and simply demanded equity that equity would give them less than the face of the bonds call for. This argument had its effect, and many Senators who were wavering deserted the extreme gold-bugs and cast their votes for the resolution.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the resolution declaring that the bonds were payable in gold. It is significant that only twenty-four Senators voted for this amendment, while fifty-three voted in the negative.

But in spite of this resolution the President declares that he will continue to pay these bonds in gold thus surrendering to the bond-holder the government's option, and taxing the people millions of dollars to pay a bonus to these bond-holders. The discussion of this resolution and the position of the President in defying the action of the Senate in passing it has done good. It will only increase the determination of the people to elect in 1900 a President who will guard the interests of the millions of tax-payers as sacredly as the interests of the bond-holders.

A VIEW FROM THE INSIDE.

The editor of THE CAUCASIAN has just received a letter from a gentleman who attended the meeting of the Nashville conference committee at St. Louis, on January 12th. While the letter was evidently not written for publication, yet we take the liberty of using some facts and statements which it contains.

Our readers will remember that it was given out by the ring leaders of that meeting that it was a large and representative gathering, and that seventy members of the national committee were present either in person or by proxy, and endorsed the action of this rebellious faction.

The letter before us states that there were just forty-two persons by actual count present at that meeting, and that only five of this number were members of the National Committee, and not all of these favored the action taken. This shows what a miserable farce and fake the whole business is. We have no reason to doubt the correctness of the statements made in the letter referred to; but if any person who was present at that meeting questions the facts given above will we call upon the author of the letter to substantiate them.

Another letter received describes an interesting, not to say significant little episode that occurred in the lobby of the hotel during the so-called meeting.

We quote the following from the letter referred to giving the incident as described by an eye witness.

"Quite a crowd had gathered in the lobby of the Laclede hotel during the conference and those present were discussing the situation. Robert Schilling in the course of the argument, which was getting very warm, asked Harry Tracy, of Texas, why Texas Populists were so bitterly opposed to fusion when they had fused with the Republicans, "and," added Schilling I have the documentary evidence to prove that in my pocket. Tracy denied that there had been a fusion, and Schilling produced a ticket headed, "Republican Ticket," containing the names of the Texas Republican electors for President, and the names of the Populistic candidates of State officers. When confronted with this evidence, Tracy said: "That was a trick of the Democrats that cost us ten thousand votes."

Then Schilling seemed to lose his temper: "It is no such d—d thing," he exclaimed; "I obtained this right from the office of E. O. Meitzen, candidate for comptroller on the State ticket, who used it as wrapper on the papers he mails."

Just about that time Harry Tracy had no more to say on the subject."

Since the above was written we have received a copy of the National Advance containing an editorial written by Honorable Robert Schilling who is a member of the National Peoples Party Committee, and who attended this St. Louis meeting of the Nashville conference committee. We publish in another column this editorial by Mr. Schilling, and it will be noticed that what he says substantiates and verifies the facts above published, taken from a private letter. We call especial attention to this editorial of Mr. Schilling's. He is known to the Populist Party of the nation, and known as a bold, fearless, and honest man. He always dares to tell the truth whenever the interests of the party and justice demand it.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH JUDGE HOKE?

THE CAUCASIAN by means of its underground telephone connections has received information that the attorneys and retainers and claequers of Morgan's overseer are abusing and cursing Judge Hoke. They are saying that the Southern Railroad cannot get a fair trial before him, that he is a crank in matters affecting corporate pretension and it is said that they are complaining bitterly of his official actions.

If this information be true, then a case is made in favor of Judge Hoke. He is not wearing their collars. He is not taking orders from the banded pirates who are conspiring to rob North Carolina, not only of her property but also of her rights as a sovereign State.

If Judge Hoke has really been guilty of being independent and bold enough to defy monopoly power, he may look for a deluge of abuse from their hired daily newspapers and, if the silver plated goldbugs commanded by Morgan's overseer, shall control the Democratic organization, Judge Hoke's death warrant will be duly delivered to the executioners.

The Southern Bell Telephone Company advertises new rates in Charlotte to the residents of that growing city on just such schedule as the Railroad Commission have fixed. Will our esteemed friend the Observer explain why the Bell Company have offered these inducements to its patrons? Certainly these despoilers (Pearson and Caldwell) have not labored in vain.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish Dr. Dixon's letter to the News and Observer, which is a reply to THE CAUCASIAN's editorial last week on Prof. Butler's books and the News and Observers article of January 6th in reference to same. THE CAUCASIAN's object was to prove the falsity of the report as given by the News and Observer and Dr. Dixon's in his statement certainly rebukes that paper for its report as purporting to come from him.

THE CAUCASIAN has had many calls to publish in full Prof. Street Brewer's excellent address, delivered at the meeting of the County Supervisors held in Raleigh December 30th, 1897. In this issue we have published in full the address and commend it to the careful consideration of all persons interested in schools. Prof. Brewer is Supervisor for Sampson county, the home of Senator Butler, and Sampson can justly feel proud of her distinguished public servants.

With this month some of our subscribers time expires. To all such we respectfully ask that they renew at once so as not to miss a single issue of the paper and also save us some trouble in the matter. Also send in one new subscriber when renewing.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Senators Mason and Butler Authorized to Draft a Bill.

Washington Post, 27th.]

Senators Mason and Butler were authorized by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads yesterday to prepare a bill for postal savings banks that can be used as a basis for future deliberations. It is intended that this bill shall supplant the large number of measures that have been offered before the committee next Wednesday.

A communication was read from Postmaster General Gary, making suggestion regarding the details of the legislation proposed. Among other provisions urged by him was one giving the largest possible discretion to the Postmaster General in putting the new system into operation. Mr. Gary also stated that is his opinion the tendency is to make the interest rate too high.

"The downward tendency of interest rate is unmistakable," he said. He thought a rate too low preferable to one too high, and suggested two per cent. as a prudent and reasonable rate.

Change in Color of Stamps.

Washington Post.]

Postmaster General Gary has issued an order changing the color of the 1 cent stamp from blue to green. In about two weeks he will follow this by another order changing the brown 5 cent stamp to a dark blue. This action is in accord with the resolution adopted at the meeting last summer of the Universal Postal Congress making uniform colors of the 1 cent, 2-cent, and 5 cent stamps, or their equivalents. No change will be made in the color of the 2 cent carmine stamp, because the Postmaster General thinks that it sufficiently conforms to the color decided upon for that issue, viz., red.

They Like Humbugs.

Charleston News and Courier.]

Minnesota has just developed a manufactory for petrified men and women of the sort which are dug up from time to time in out-of-the-way places, or discovered in caves, and put on exhibition in the dime museums. Pittsburg has a factory which does a good business in making glass knobs for Washington's bedstead at Mount Vernon. These knobs are regularly purchased or purloined by relic hunters. Grand Rapids does a big business in manufacturing Mayflower and colonial furniture, and Waterbury has made and sold thousands of ancient, grandfather's clocks.

The American people are just as fond of being humbugged now as they were in the days of Barnum.

STATE PENSIONERS.

Some Interesting Statistics About North Carolinas Pensioners, Furnished by the State Auditor.

In 1876 the General Assembly enacted a law providing for the payment of $50 per annum to such Confederate soldiers as had lost their sight, or both hands, or both feet, while engaged in the service of the Confederacy, also providing commutation in a limited way for lost limbs. This act remained in force for four years, during which time an aggregate of $6,000 was paid out. The average annual expenditure was $1,500, paid to an average of twenty-five soldiers, who received $60 each per annum.

In 1883 the act referred to above was amended so as to make the annual appropriation to each totally disabled soldier $120 per annum. For the fifteen years (including 1887) during which this act has been in force, there has been paid out under its provisions, an aggregate sum of $62,000. The annual average expenditure has been $4,200, paid to an annual average of thirty-five soldiers, who received $120 each per annum. In addition to this the amount paid out for commutation of lost limbs under the above named acts aggregates $2,223.

In 1885 the General Assembly passed an act appropriating a sum not exceeding $30,000 as a pension fund to be paid to soldiers who were wounded or disabled while in the Confederate service, and to the widows of soldiers. This act remained in force five years, during which time the aggregate sum of $149,303.46 was disbursed for pensions. The average annual disbursement was $29,860.69, distributed among an annual average of 3,033 pensioners. The average amount received by each pensioner was $9.84 per annum.

In 1889 the existing pension law was repealed, and one substituted levying a special tax on general and personal property for the purpose of creating a larger pension fund. This law provided for the classification of pensioners as follows:

First Class: Such as received a wound rendering them totally incompetent to perform manual labor.

Second Class: Such as lost a leg above the knee, or an arm above the elbow.

Third Class: Such as lost a limb below the knee or below the elbow.

Fourth Class: Such as lost one eye or were otherwise disabled.

Provision was made by this act for pensioning widows of Confederate soldiers who died in consequence of wounds received while in Confederate service, or in consequence of disease contracted while in said service. Widows are rated as fourth-class pensioners. The purpose of the act was to pay the following rate of pensions:

First Class, . . .	$100 00
Second Class, . . .	75 00
Third Class, . . .	50 00
Fourth Class, . . .	25 00
Widows, . . .	25 00

But it is provided that in case a sufficient sum is not realized to pay the amount specified to each class, such amount as may be realized shall be paid pro rata. At no time has the full amount intended for each class been paid. The general average has been about as follows:

First Class, . . .	$60 00
Second Class, . . .	45 00
Third Class, . . .	30 00
Fourth Class, . . .	15 00

For the nine years during which this act has in force there has been an aggregate expenditure, under its provisions, of $766,113.05. The annual average expenditure has been $95,139.13. The annual average number of pensioners has been 4,878, and the average annual amount received by each pensioner has been $19.50; this average being quite low in consequence of the numerical predominance of soldiers of the fourth class, and widows.

SUMMARY.

Disbursed under act of 1879, ...	$ 6,000 00
Disbursed under act of 1883, ...	62,000 00
Disbursed for commutation under above acts,	2,223 00
Disbursed under act of 1889 and amendments thereof, . . .	766,113 05
Total, ...	$836,336 05

The State Pension Roll for 1897 shows the number of pensioners of each class to be as follows:

Special (act 1888), . .	37
First Class, ...	123
Second Class, ...	246
Third Class, ...	363
Fourth Class, ...	1,910
Widows, ...	2,741
Total, ...	5,420

GASTON COUNTY ALLIANCE

Passes Resolutions Commending Senator Butler and Governor Russell,

The Gaston County Farmers' Alliance at their recent meeting passed the following resolutions:

We, your committee on resolutions beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, Believing it our duty to commend public officers who discharge their duty faithfully to the people, or criticize the same when they fail to perform their duty, therefore be it

RESOLVED 1, That we highly commend the Hon. Marion Butler for his efforts in behalf of the people, and that we are well pleased with his course.

2. That we endorse the acts of Governor Russell in his fight against the 99 year railroad lease and in the removal of the Railroad Commissioners, S. O., and J. W. Wilson.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES STROUP, Ch'm'n,
E. D. THOMPSON,
O. P. RHODES,
F. W. THOMPSON,
Committee,
J. J. WHITE, Secretary.

JONAS PAYSON, President Gaston Co. Farmers' Alliance.

Lawyers in Congress.

New Time.]

Of the 89 members of the United States Senate, 60 are lawyers, while of the 358 men now members of the House of Representatives 245 are lawyers. The lawyers, it will be seen, form more than two-thirds of the membership of each branch of our national legislature. None of the parliaments of Europe has so large a proportion of lawyers among its membership.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Poor and Weak

Catarrh and Bronchial Trouble—Had no Appetite—Now Better in Every Way—A Delicate Child.

"Some time since I took a sudden cold and could not get rid of it. Being subject to catarrh and bronchial trouble I coughed terribly. I lost my appetite and grew poor and weak and I did not feel like work. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time the cough disappeared, I slept well, had a good appetite and I was better in every way. Last spring I was not feeling well, I had no appetite and no strength. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon felt more like work. My little nephew was a delicate child and had a humor which troubled him so he could not rest at night. He has taken a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he has a good appetite and is able to sleep." MISS ABBIE J. FREEMAN, South Duxbury, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

PROF. STREET BREWER'S ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Meeting of Supervisors in Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1897.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

By request of our worthy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, I am before you to speak briefly on the subject, "Grading Schools of the Township." Before entering upon my subject proper I wish to congratulate the assembly Supervisors, teachers and friends of education of North Carolina on some material and gratifying advances which our State has made within recent years. In the first place, let us rejoice in the fact that it is no longer necessary in North Carolina to discuss the question of popular education. This is now *res judicata*. As an original question it has been decided by the court of public opinion that it is best for organized society to educate, because it is cheaper to prevent crime than to punish the criminal, because the safety of a republic depends upon the enlightenment of the voter, and because it is the duty of a government to instruct because it commands.

The common school is a rich inheritance from the fathers. This is all conquered territory—the fortified base of all future advance. It may be necessary to keep it fortified and repel occasional attacks, but it will never be necessary, in all human probability, to make the conquest again. In the second place, let us rejoice that the last General Assembly of our dear old State, though greatly divided and much confused over the election of the United States Senator and the ninety-nine-year railroad lease, did not forget the educational interests of the State, but gave such aid to all our institutions of learning as was practicable under the then existing conditions. In all of which we have cause to rejoice, be thankful and take fresh courage. But the most signal advance, however, made during recent years, and the one in which all friends of popular education should specially rejoice, is the "New School Law," passed at the last session of our State Legislature—the change from the little one-horse school district system to the "township system." It would be ungenerous, it would be unjust—it would be to a limited extent untrue—to say that a man's confidence in the "township system" is a measure of his intelligence as to school systems. But there is not, and there never has been another question of school policy upon which the opinion of those qualified to judge was so unanimous as it is to-day in opposition to the further existence of the little school district. The oldest American educational idea was that of Massachusetts, which looked to one elementary school in town containing fifty householders, with a grammar school where there were fifty more householders. A somewhat recent but more widely-spread was to have ordinary schools in every township, a higher school for each county, and a college or university for the State. The township was the unit of the whole school system. The little district as we have had heretofore was a territorial unit not only too narrow, but too variable to serve either as the basis for a wise distribution of school funds, as for efficient supervision of the schools. Chance, caprice, sometimes the interests of a single family, or an insignificant village rivalry, sometimes, also, the prejudice or carelessness of a single man, would determine the fate of a locality in regard to its public school. The old district system has been tried; it was not liberty, but chaos. That it has proved a dismal failure no well-informed, unbiased mind will deny. But it is not my purpose in this paper to attempt to show all the benefits of the township system," but recently inaugurated in our State. The first condition of progress is the recognition of settled issues. In wise minds debate precedes decision, but never follows it. Hence we conclude that the superior advantages of the "township system" is not a debatable question, at least in this assemblage. I have read of an old man who replied to a younger friend who attacked one of his beliefs, "Sir, my mind is weakened; I am no longer able to argue with you. But when my powers were as vigorous as yours are I studied this question carefully, and I reached a conclusion which experience has made a conviction. I have no skill to defend it, but I have faith to trust; I forget the solution, but I am sure the answer is correct." Life results in little to those who have not something of this spirit. The algebra of human thought must have known quantities. The man who can never clear either side of his equation from X's will never advance. 'Tis true education abounds in problems. Its nature, its applications, its methods are matters of question in every detail. No two of you would give the same definition of education, unless you had committed some one's else to memory for use in an examination; and as an assemblage of Supervisors and teachers, you would be divided and subdivided if it was asked whether mental arithmetic should form a special recitation, whether spelling should be taught orally, or whether there should be a recess. And yet, well-read and thinking teachers know that some questions are settled; and therefore I hope every County Supervisor in North Carolina is in full sympathy with the "township system," and is using his very best efforts to make it a success. For, to be sure, fellow Supervisors, no one could intelligently expect to make any system a success unless he has studied it, has faith in it, and is fully in accord with it. I am heartily glad that there are no fine-spun theories connected with the subject which has been assigned me. No need of conception, perception, apperception, correlation of forces, nature study, etc., in "grading the schools of a township." My purpose is to tell you how we graded the schools of my county, what has already been accomplished, and the advantages I claim for the "grading system."

To my mind, there is no feature of the present school law upon which its ultimate and sure success depends as much as it does upon the proper grading of the schools. In fact, it is the "fulcrum" on which the whole structure of the school law rests. Take away the grading of the schools, and it is robbed of all its benefits. In order to make a success of "grading," the whole matter needs to be judiciously managed, and the administration should be placed in the hands of intelligent friends of liberal public-school education. It is possible so to manage the new system that the new order of affairs shall contain all the faults of both district and township systems, and but few of the advantages of the latter. In such case failure must, of course, be the result. Great responsibility rests upon the Supervisor and the committee in the needful and delicate work. It is the duty of the County Supervisor to assist the committee in "grading the schools," and it is the duty of County Board of Education to require the Supervisor to do the work and pay him for it. Economy by the Board in preventing the Supervisor from doing this work will lose the county several thousand dollars each year. After my election as County Supervisor, of Sampson county, my first resolve was (as it has always been in the school-room) to heed the injunction Paul gave Timothy when he sent him out to preach, "Study to prove thyself a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." My county, like the other counties of the State, seemed averse to any change. I saw as Supervisor that there was much circumspection to be used, and really necessary to get all the information possible and to use to the very best advantage that modicum of common sense which I claim to have. I have been favored in having access very often to Senator George E. Butler, the author or prime mover of the new school law.

I procured the school statutes from several States which are working wholly or in part under the township system, but by comparison I found that our school law is different in most of its features from theirs, especially in the "grading system." We have the colored race—an important factor in our schools. Their interests must be jealously guarded and cared for, as well as the interests of the whites. Under the district system, when the colored schools were controlled entirely by colored committees, they were very extravagant in paying their teachers, therefore it requires a double discretion to grade satisfactorily. My first step was to have a conference meeting with the committees of the different townships throughout the county. I met them on separate days in each township and assisted them in grading the schools. We used the Superintendent's instructions, entitled "Principal Points of the School Law Explained." In "grading the schools" we took into consideration, 1st. The advancement of the pupils; 2d. The average attendance, and the interest manifested in education in the community; 3d. The number of pupils within the boundary of the school, and, lastly, the teacher suited for the school, and what he or she was really worth per month as a teacher. By thus "grading our schools" we have saved Sampson county the present school year over $2,500. The term of our schools is increased over three weeks for the white schools and four weeks for the colored schools. We made few changes in number and location of schools because we desired to obviate any radical changes, owing to the apparent opposition among the people to the new system; also realizing that they must be gradually brought into the "new order of things," and feeling that a mistake in the beginning might work an irreparable injury. Our prices paid teachers per month range from $35 down to $17 per month. The new law discontinued third-grade teachers and left only two grades of teachers, but this does not mean that there are only two grades of schools, for it will be observed by all the Supervisors that there are few schools in the county of the same grade or requirement for a teacher, consequently there are several grades of schools, with as many grades of salaries for teachers as there are grades of schools. Saving $2,500 a year to a county is not a small item for the first trial under the "new law." When the "grading plan" is rigidly applied, as we will be able to do in a few years, a much greater saving will be made. All my schools, 137 in number, are now in successful operation. The people know that each school will be of the same length as near as may be, and teachers and patrons are almost unanimous in the praise of the system, and it is daily growing in favor among both races of our people. I claim the following for the "grading plan": (a) Equal school privileges; (b) Impartial selection of teachers; (c) Increased interest in and respect for the schools; (d) Higher education extended; (e) Economy of more wholesale and intelligent expenditure. The old district was manifestly and iniquitously unequal and unjust.

The grading system is advantageous to poor neighborhoods. Under the old plan, the money being apportioned per capita to the district, teachers and patrons of certain districts would succeed in getting every family attached to their district possible that they could use to advantage in building up their own private school, thus leaving a few poor families to shift for themselves as regarded school facilities. Fundamentally, the whole matter rests upon a simple principle, that every child of the State has an equal right to the education provided by the State. Grading the schools, and each school of equal length, is the panacea for the great disparity heretofore existing. I find selecting the teachers at the same time the schools are graded works admirably. It beats the old plan of the teachers canvassing each committee man separately and getting Mr. Smith to say if Mr. Jones is willing he is willing. Then he goes and sees Jones and tells Jones, Smith is willing for him to have the school. Now he has two of the committee secured, gets the school—is not really the choice of any of the committee and perhaps none of the patrons, and the school is practically a failure. In connection with the feature of the law that provides that all the schools shall be in session at one time, it prevents teachers from monopolizing two or three schools the same year, thus keeping as worthy, or perhaps worthier, teachers than themselves out of employment, and some of the schools taught at a season of the year when the children could not attend—all to accommodate some dear relative or other special favorite. "Grading the schools" also prevents dishonest and unprincipled committeemen from receiving bribes or a part of the teacher's salary, as has been sometimes done in the past under the old district system by both races. "Grading the schools" is a great advantage to the competent and true teacher. The two great requisites to a profession of teaching are discrimination in hiring and permanency of appointment. Both of these are promoted by the grading system. Instead of a multitude of ignorant and indifferent committeemen, unacquainted with other schools than their own, and hiring a teacher as they would stick an old hat into a broken window-pane, merely to stop a chink, choosing him instead of some other because he happens to chime in best with their whims—our schools are in charge of five efficient men, each school graded, which fixes the salary of the teacher. There is now no cutting of prices, as under the old system. The committee, with the Supervisor, can compare the work of the teachers and dismiss or promote according to the work really done. The schools, instead of being a rope of sand, will have organic connection and form part of a system in which each will get help from all the rest. The wages of efficient teachers will rise, while the inefficient will be gradually dropped from the ranks. In short, the tendency under the "grading system" is toward the development of a profession of teaching where unprepared novices will have no foothold, and experts will command the respect and the salary their ability deserves. It is the fundamental principle on which economy of expenditure depends, that you must get what you pay for. One of the chief obstacles heretofore under the old district has been a lack of systematic and business-like management. In one colored district in my county in which the average attendance was less than a dozen, the teacher received a salary of $35 per month. That school now, under the "grading system" is being taught at a salary of $18 per month, a saving of $17 per month in one school. From an economic point of view, the waste of the State school money under the old district system is both startling and ludicrous. One instance came to my attention a few years ago, where a young lady was teaching a public school with only two pupils, at a salary of $20 per month. She carried her crocheting, and one of the pupils her knitting, to the school-house, and the State paid for their household work. I could cite other cases equally as ridiculous, but the cases given show how the little public money we get from the State has been wasted by ignorant and prejudiced committeemen. I am sorry to learn that in some counties no attention has been given to the "grading of the schools." All the friction and disadvantages of the new system, with none of its benefits, will be the result in these counties where the schools are not graded, because the grading is the one feature of the new law, around which its success or future depends. In those counties where they have not graded their schools the new law will not be a success, and I am afraid there will be a public sentiment for a change back to the old system. The reason of changing from thirty or more committeemen in a township, to only five, was to obtain wiser, better, more economic and judicious management, but all this change is a nullity if the schools are not graded. Again, how will the committee apportion the school money in January, if the schools are not graded? The new law says that it is not to be apportioned per capita, but according to the grade of the school. In conclusion, allow me to say, fellow-Supervisors, that the success or failure of the new school law depends to a great extent, upon the County Supervisors of North Carolina. They can, by enlisting public sympathy, and trying to mould public opinion in favor of the new system, accomplish much good. It behooves us, therefore, to try, by all legitimate means to create such favorable sentiment. Let us remember that "that towering over Presidents and State Governors, over Congress and State Legislatures, over Conventions and the vast machinery of party, public opinion stands out, in the United States, as the great source of power, the master of servants, who tremble before it." There have been autocrats whose will was law. There have been oligarchies whose decrees were unalterable. There have been assemblies whose edicts were undisputed. But no Roman Emperior, no Venetian Council, no French Convention, was ever so complete and so undisputed a sovereign as the power that rules the American people today. In former times the English people were accustomed to say, "lex is rex," and the same boast is sometimes made on this side of the Atlantic. But with us, at least, the assumption is unfounded. It is a well known fact that a law unsupported by public opinion is, in our Republic, a dead letter. Congress may enact it, the President may approve it, and the courts may affirm it; but unless public opinion sustain it no power known to a free people can enforce it. Let us try to get public opinion behind us, and you may be sure the average legislator is the last man to throw himself in the way of it. He would as soon place himself in front of an express train. We must, therefore, make public opinion, which will support and endorse what we want. Let us learn a lesson from the past. What we have gained has been achieved, because in the course of time we have enlisted public opinion in our favor. And this will ever be the case. The success of all future effort will depend upon securing the support of this most inestimable of all moral and political forces.

Too Much Knife!

The use of the surgeon's knife is becoming so general, resulting fatally in such a large number of cases, as to occasion general alarm.

Mr. William Walpole, of Walshtown, South Dakota, writes; "About three years ago, there came under my left eye a little blotch about the size of a small pea. It grew rapidly, and shooting pains ran in every direction. I became alarmed and consulted a good doctor, who pronounced it cancer, and said that it must be cut out. This I would not consent to, having little faith in the indiscriminate use of the knife. Reading of S. S. S., I determined to give that medicine a trial, the many cures made by S. S. S. days, the cancer became irritated and began to discharge. This after awhile ceased, leaving a small scab, which finally dropped off, and only a healthy little scar remained to mark the place where the destroyer had held full sway.

A Real Blood Remedy.

Cancer is in the blood and it is folly to expect an operation to cure it. S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is a real remedy for every disease of the blood. Books mailed free; address Swift Specific Co. Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

CURE FOR SMALLPOX.

Mr. Reeves' Prescription May Keep Some One From Taking the Disease.

Charlotte Observer.]

Now that the smallpox is here, it may not be amiss to republish the clipping given to the Observer a month or more ago by Mr. D. Reeves, steward of the Buford, in regard to a curative and preventive:

"A correspondent of the Liverpool Mercury writes that journal as follows:

"I am willing to risk my reputation as a public man if the worse case of smallpox cannot be effectually cured in three days simply by cream-of-tartar. This is the sure and never-failing remedy: One oz. of cream-of-tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drank when cold at short intervals. It can be taken any time, and is a preventive as well as a curative. It is known to have cured in a hundred thousand cases without a failure. I myself have restored hundreds by this means. It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering. If the people would only try it and report the cures to you, you would require to employ many columns if you give them publicity.'"

In sending the foregoing to the Chicago Tribune, a correspondent remarks that it is "a well known treatment of Mr. Charles Rose, of Dorking, England."

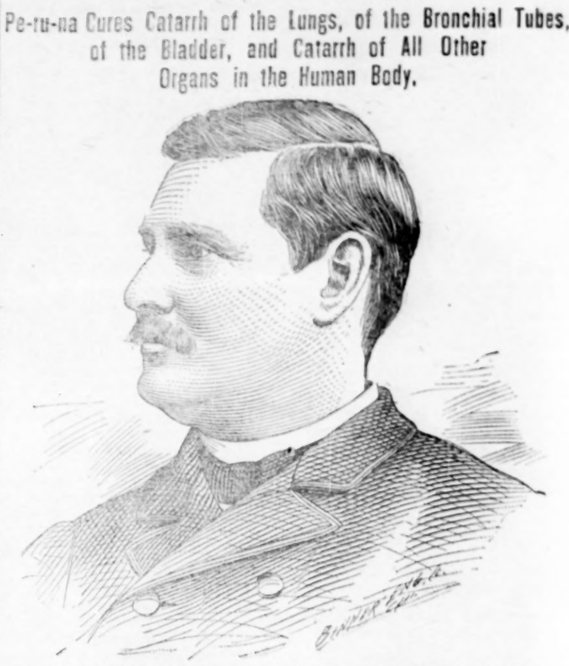
Clerk of Ohio Senate.

Son of the Late Illustrious Clement L. Vallandigham, of National Fame.

Cured of Catarrh of the Stomach by the the Great Catarrh Remedy—Pe-ru-na.

MR. NANCE, OF TENNESSEE, CURED OF CATARRH OF FIFTEEN YEARS' STANDING.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh of the Lungs, of the Bronchial Tubes, of the Bladder, and Catarrh of All Other Organs in the Human Body.



HON. CHARLES N. VALLANDIGHAM, CLERK OF OHIO SENATE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 23, 1897.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have been troubled greatly with indigestion and decided to try the merits of Pe-ru-na as a remedy. I found it to be of great service, and heartily recommend it to any one so troubled. I feel assured that they will be benefited by giving it a trial.

C. N. VALLANDIGHAM.

Free Treatment for Catarrh.

Miss Clara Stoecker, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I had chronic catarrh for over a year. I tried many remedies, but got no relief until I saw an advertisement in the paper of your free treatment for chronic catarrh. I tried it and think I am well. I recommend Pe-ru-na to all my friends who are afflicted with catarrh.

MISS CLARA STOECKER.

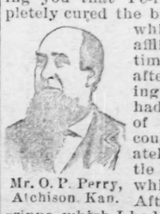
Catarrh of the Bladder.

Mr. Samuel Sanders, Blythedale, Mo.

My disease was catarrh of the urethra and bladder. My symtoms were the same as those given in "The Family Physician No 2." I got a bottle of Pe-ru-na and began taking it, and in a few days I was relieved and could sleep and rest all night. I think that Pe-ru-na is a valuable remedy. I had tried other very highly recommended medicines, but they did me no good. My physician told me that I could not expect to be cured of my trouble, as I was getting to be an old man (57 years). I feel thankful for what Pe-ru-na has done for me.

SAMUEL SANDERS.

Bronchitis Cured.



Mr. O. P. Perry, Atchison, Kan.

I wrote you some time ago telling you that Pe-ru-na had completely cured the bronchitis, with which I had been afflicted for some time. A short time after I ceased taking the Pe-ru-na I had a slight attack of the bronchial cough. I immediately took one bottle of Pe-ru-na, which stopped it. After that I took la grippe, which I had four successive winters. Although I had cough with it, I had not a symptom of the bronchial cough which had always troubled me before. I heartily recommend Pe-ru-na as a cure for bronchitis. O. P. PERRY.

Catarrh for Fifteen Years.

Mr. S. I. Nance, Roberson Fork, Tenn.

I will state that I am entirely well of that dreadful disease catarrh. I was afflicted with it for fifteen years, and it was a very aggravated case for the last five years. It will certainly cure the worst case of chronic catarrh. I had as bad a case as I ever saw. I have taken seven bottles of Pe-ru-na and every one was worth $100 to me.

S. I. NANCE.

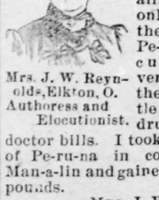
A Happy Woman.

Mrs. Margaretha Dauben, 1214 N. Superior St, Racine City Wis.

I feel so well and good and happy now that pen cannot describe it. Pe-ru-na is everything to me. I feel healthy and well, but if I should feel sick I will know what to take. I have taken several bottles of Pe-ru-na for female complaint. I am in the change of life and it does me good.

MARGARETHA DAUBEN.

Catarrh of Lungs.



Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Elkton, O. Authoress and Elocutionist.

Pe-ru-na is indeed a magical remedy; and, under God, I owe my life to its wonderful virtue. It cured me of congestoin of the lungs, after all else had failed, and I have found it sufficient for almost every ailment. If people only fully realized the great value of Pe-ru-na, both in curing and preventing disease, there would be little need of strong drugs and large doctor bills. I took eleven bottles of Pe-ru-na in connection with Man-a-lin and gained nearly twenty pounds.

MRS. J. W. REYNOLDS.

A FREE MEDICAL BOOK.

Send for a free book entitled "Facts and Faces." Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., February 3, 1898

In conversation with Messrs. Pearson and Caldwell relative to the United States Supreme Court action in regard to their case now in that Court they believe the action taken will bring a thorough investigation, and that this will be favorable to them.

The Governor has appointed the following delegates to the Fifth Annual session of the South and West Commercial Congress, to be held February 8th, 9th and 10th, at Tampa, Flordida; E. C. Potter, Raleigh, F. M. Davis, Farmville; John W. Fries, Salem; Lawrence S. Holt, Burlington; W. H. Williamson, Raleigh.

The mortgage for $300,000 given by the Seaboard Air Line Car Trust Association to the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore, was Monday filed here in the office of the Register of Deeds, to be recorded. This mortgage is to be recorded in the following Clerks' offices in the State of North Carolina: Northampton, Vance, Halifax, Richmond, Franklin, Wake Chatham, Moore and Warren counties.

New Collector.

Mr. E. C. Duncan Tuesday was sworn in as United States collector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of North Carolina to succeed Hon. F. M. Simmons. The following new appointments have been made:

Mr. Henry C. Thompson, of Orange county, as chief clerk to succeed ex-Judge T. B. Womack. Mr. Oliver H. Dockery, of Richmond county, succeeding Capt. S. A. Ashe.

A SPECIAL MEETING

Of the Railroad Commission to Consider Corn Rates—Other Business and Resolutions Adopted.

At the request of Dr. Abbott the Railroad Commission held an unexpected session Tuesday, for the purpose of considering corn rates.

Dr. Abbott wrote to Mr. Pearson asking that the matter be taken up as soon as possible and stating that he had considered he matter with Mr. Brown and had come to a decision.

According telegraphic instructions were sent to Commissioner Caldwell and Pearson and the meeting called.

Commissioner Abbott introduced a resolution providing that corn shipped in sacks, bulk minimum carload 25,000 pounds be changed from class D to class K. Adopted.

An order was issued that when all is shipped over the whole of one or more lines that the applying tariff would apply to all roads. This order it is thought will benefit the farmers and will be effective February 10th.

On motion of Mr. Pearson notice will be served on the Seaboard Air-Line and Atlantic Coast Line and all officers of each line who issues free passes to furnish to the Commissioners a certified list of all free passes issued during 1897, on or before February 17th.

The Freight Traffic Association of Greensboro, asked the commission to consider the matter of reducing rate on coal.

This matter will be brought up later.

Commissioner Abbott introduced a resolution requiring the Atlantic Coast Line and Seaboard Air-Line to furnish a list of all parties to whom special rates on hotel freights or supply of any description have been given. This was adopted unanimously.

Commissioner Abbott states that this is no significance as to his vote on the contempt cases.

Chairman Caldwell moved an amendment to Rule 30, governing the transportation of freight, by adding after the word "destination" in line 7, the following: "And in case of loss, damage or over charge of such freight, if the consignee presents his bill of lading and original invoice to the agent of the company at place of destination of such goods, within thirty days after the notice of the loss, damage or overcharge, and said company fail or neglect to deliver to the consignee the goods lost, or damaged in good order, or refund any overcharge, for thirty days after such notice, then such company shall be liable for the value of such goods lost or damaged or overcharged." Adopted.

DR. ABBOTT EXPLAINS.

Acknowledges Being the Instrument in Calling Tuesday's Meeting.

Raleigh Times.]

Tuesday morning after the session of the Railroad Commission, Dr. Abbott said in the presence of Chairman Caldwell, Commissioner Pearson and the members of the press that he would state that he was not the cause of the publication in the morning paper. The Post) stating that the meeting was called on account of the United States Supreme Court's action.

Dr. Abbott said in substance: "After Mr. Caldwell left I told Mr. Faison that I was very sorry I had forgotten to have the corn rate matter brought up at the last meeting. I had been anxious to look into the matter, and Mr. Brown came to my room and we looked over the matter. I wrote to Mr. Pearson telling him that I had made up my mind on the matter, and that I would like to hear from him at once, &c. I received a telegram at 12 o'clock (Monday) from Mr. Pearson, saying: 'Would meet at 10 o'clock to consider corn rate.' Some one asked what the meeting was for. I said that I did not know what would be done, as I never say to any one what is to be done here. I had no information to give out and did not give any. I did not want the corn rate matter mentioned until it was discussed by the Commission."

Mr. Pearson showed the Times reporter the letter from Dr. Abbott, which put the clincher on the matter and nailed as false the report as sent out.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIANS.

We heartily recommend Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broad St. Atlanta, Ga., as being perfectly reliable and remarkably successful in the treatment of chronic diseases of men and women. They cure where others fail. Our readers if in need of medical help should certainly write these eminent doctors and you will receive a free and expert opinion of your case by return mail without cost; this certainly is the right way to do business. They guarantee their cures. Write them today.

If The Baby is Cutting Teeth,

be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething. It softens the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ANY PERSON

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64 page Book which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 22½ South Broad St. Atlanta, Ga whom you should now ready for FREE DISTRIBUTION to all who buy or expect to

one CELEBRATED ORINOCO SO FARMERS' BONE OR SPECIAL POUND &c., 15,000 ROYSTER'S H CAROLINA ALMANACS. Call or office, and if you do not find here for you write us.

S. ROYSTER GUANO CO., Norfolk, Va.

Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be
The place where, in eighteen ninety-three
That white world-wonder of arch and dome
Should shadow the nations, polychrome...
Here at the Fair was the prize conferred
On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred.
Chicago-like, they a record show,
Since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

DR. DIXON'S STATEMENT.

He Writes the News and Observer in Reference to Prof. Butler's Books.

TO THE EDITOR:

The newspapers of North Carolina have always been very kind to me. In all the years gone by they have said nothing but good things about me, and it is really refreshing to find that one of them has something 'agin' me. And to be accused of lyin' is very "refreshing and mighty uplifting."

I think I made a mistake in writing to Professor Butler instead of the News and Observer, but my sympathies are generally with the undermost dog in the fight, and having to write to him on business, I added the paragraph which you refer to and which was written the day your first article came out, and before you made the correction, of which you speak, the very next morning.

The letter I wrote to Professor Butler was a private one, and he was certainly not authorized by me to publish it in THE CAUCASIAN or anywhere else, any more than the desultory and fragmentary conversation at the dinner table in the Yarboro House, in reference to the Agricultural and Mechanical college matters, was authorized by me to be published in the News and Observer. The conversation was general and certainly I did not volunteer information to the News and Observer reporter, and in that conversation I did not say that Professor Butler's books were in an "awful tangle," and that the committee could tell "absolutely nothing about the finances of the institution." I did say that Prof. Butler had not balanced his books since September, and that there was a discrepancy of $500. Not "five thousand dollars," as printed in your article. I said that the system of book-keeping at the college was an intricate one, and that Prof. Butler was a new man, and that the money had not been credited or charged to proper department of the institution. I certainly did not intend to convey the impression that he had defaulted or made away with the money in any sense at all.

The fact is, Mr. Editor, the little thing had grown so outrageously in one night that you must excuse me if I failed to recognize my own offspring. As $500 is to $5,000, was the impression intended, to the impression made.

For your reporter I have the kindest feelings—he is a young man of most excellent traits of character, and of much ability in his profession. I esteem him highly, and I know how hard it is to get at the exact truth of things and how easy it is to make mistakes. Telling the truth is like shooting at a mark. We can't hit it sometimes when we do our level best.

The evidence of our own eyes and ears ought to be good evidence, and yet we make many mistakes with both. It is not what we have in our eyes that determines what we see, but what we have back of our eyes. This is likewise true of our ears. They are simply gates which move backward and forward at the same beck of servants, clad in all manner of livery. So a "thinkin' of no harm, and a hopin' of no hard feelings."

I am, yours truly,

B. F. DIXON.

Explains Itself.

The following is a copy of a letter which was sent to Senator Prichard last Saturday and is self explanatory.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 22, 1898.

HON. J. C. PRITCHARD,
U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to the conversation between you, Recorder Cheatham and myself on the 22nd of last December, in relation to the Postmastership of this city, and at which you expressed a desire, readiness and willingness to support me for said position, I will say that after mature deliberation, I have decided to withdraw from said contest for several reasons, but chief among which, I may mention, the fact that the Democratic party, by its hypocritical cry of "White Men vs. Negro Domination," might find in my appointment to said position a powerful weapon with which to inflame the minds of prejudiced people, and thereby gain an advantage, which otherwise, they do not possess.

It is plain to all observer of political moves in this State, that the battle this year with the Democratic ringsters on one side, and the plain, common people on the other, is to determine whether we shall in the future continue the present honest election law, in which every man who is now a qualified voter shall have the right to cast one ballot, and have it honestly counted, or whether, as in several of the other Southern States, a favored few, and they all Democrats, shall do the voting for the entire people, and that too under sanction of an instrument, misnamed "the constitution." In this great struggle for human rights and personal liberty, I desire to be unfettered so that in future, as in the past, I can do my whole duty in defense of the people. The ascendency of the Democratic party, in the next Legislature, means the disfranchisement, by one means or another, of at least one hundred thousands negro voters and doubtless as many white voters, and I do not care to accept a position, which I have reason to believe, would in the least aid that party to carry a single precinct in our State in the approaching election.

The Civil Service Law, which would keep Democrats in the office, contrary to my wishes, while Republicans just as efficient and deserving as I am would be kept out of those places, is another reason why I do not desire the place. Thanking you, and all others who have stood by me in this matter, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JAMES H. YOUNG.

Corn

responds readily to proper fertilization.

Larger crops, fuller ears and larger grain are sure to result from a liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 7% actual

Potash

Our books are free to farmers.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

R. R. COMMISSION CASE.

Supreme Court Sets Monday, Feb. 21st for Hearing of Contempt Cases—Court Adjourns for Three Weeks.

Special to THE CAUCASIAN.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—This morning the Supreme Court adjourned for three weeks. In the North Carolina Railroad Commission cases a rule to show causes why the defendants in error should not be attached for contempt was ordered to issue returnable on Monday, Feb. 21.

STATE NEWS.

D. G. Rippy of Durham, took his life by drinking four ounces of laudanum. He committed the deed in the presence of his wife.

Saturday, Feb. 5th, has been designated as a day for a mass meeting of the farmers of Mecklenburg and adjoing counties.

Congressman Harry Skinner has received a favorable report from the War Department for an appropriation to make Beaufort harbor a harbor of refuge. The War Department recommends an appropriation of $3,500,000 for this purpose.

Louis Peck, a young man of Cabarrus county, met with a horrible death at a mine near Gold Hill, Friday afternoon. His clothing caught in the shafting winding his body round, and tearing one of his legs off. Death was almost instantaneous.—Times-Mercury.

Fourth-class postmasters have been appointed as follows: Balsam, Mrs. Ida M. Gidney; Brown's Mills, Dempsey Auman; Ceder Hill, Albert E. Hundley; Defiance, Edward T. Miller; Hodge, William G. Deviny; Lytton, W. J. Cassett; Moser, Robert S. Badgett; Patterson Springs, Mrs. Ella Goode.

At Oxford a few nights ago Mr. Sam Pence was aroused by an unusual noise on the premises discovered a tramp in the yard and fired off a gun, which frightened the intruder away, but later in the night he returned and while endeavoring to enter a storehouse in the yard was fired on by Mr. Pence, the shot taking effect in the leg of the would-be thief, who was so badly wounded as to be unable to make his escape. He proved to be a negro tramp.

William Jackson, colored, Charlotte's first small-pox patient, died at his home on South McDowell street Thursday. Jackson had been in a precarious condition for twenty-four hours previous. His condition rapidly grew worse. The authorites took charge of the body as soon as possible. And sent a coffin to the home of Jackson. The body was placed in the coffin by members of the family. The body was taken to the cemetery where it was buried in a grave of unusual depth.

A special from Marion to the Asheville Citizen says that a lynching party of between 50 and 100 disguised men made a raid on the jail to lynch the negro, Gus Harman, who attempted to assault Miss Minnie Cuthbertson. The sheriff had been advised of the intention by an anonymous letter and had carried the negro to Asheville. He had a narrow escape.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is reported that the mail steamer Channelx Queen is totally wrecked off the island of Guernsey. Forty persons lost their lives.

Sheriff Martin and his fifty-eight deputies who fired on the body of strikers at Lattimer last September, were arraigned at Wilkesbarre, Pa., to answer indictment, and show whether they acted solely in self defense, and in accordance with their duty or were guilty of the terrible crime of killing nearly eighty innocent men.

The Alvord House, a five story structure, the largest in the city of Gloversville, N. Y., was burned Tuesday. Every room was filled, and many narrow escapes were made. Five lives were lost and one hundred thousand dollars in property

There is more Catarrah in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrah to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An Oil Shoe Worth Something.

Atlanta Constitution.]

North Carolina is always "coming to the front." A correspondent at Rocky Mount, that State, writes:

"It is well known that Lord Byron was a cripple in his youth. Mr. Chavasse has one of the shoes, with steel rod and anklet, worn during this time by this noted board. The record is authentic and the shoe was given Mr. Chavasse by his mother who now lives at her home near London, England. 'George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron, of Rockdale, in the county of Lancaster England,' says the Record."

If Mr. Chavasse puts that shoe up at auction there will be some lively bidding.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

The United States Battleship Maine at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—The United States battleship Maine, commanded by Charles D. Sigsbee, which left Key West, Fla., on January 24th, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning, and was saluted by the forts and war-vessels.

Shortly after the arrival here of the Maine, Lieutenant Albert Mudrano, representing the captain of the port, Vice Admiral Jose Pastor, visited the United States battleship and extended the customary courtesies.

A naval lieutenant of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII., the Spanish flag ship, visited the Maine early in the afternoon, as did also an officer of he German Cruiser Gueisenau, the scholarship. Both visits were returned by Captain Sigsbee, how at 6 o'clock called upon Rear Admiral Vicente Manterola, at the admiralty office, and upon Vice-Admiral Pastor, after which he had a prolonged conference with Consul-General Lee. The Consul General will return Captain Sigsbee's visit to-morrow afternoon. He is arranging for a visit by Captain Sigsbee to Acting Captain General Parrado.

The Maine came to Havana to receive orders from Consul General Lee, and will probably remain here for some time. Captain Sigsbee has expressed himself as much gratified by the reception tendered him, and the courtesy and cordiality shown.

All Hail!

Graham Tribune.]

MR. EDITOR:—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to give my thorough convictions in regard to the new public school law in Alamance county.

It is known that at first no one was more bitterly opposed to it than myself.

I thought, with many others, that as there was a growing sentiment against the equal distribution of the public school funds, the objects could be greatly effected, by committing all the public schools to the discretion of white committeemen.

I have closely watched the actions of many of the townships and as a result it is surprising to see the deep interest these gentlemen take in our colored schools. When we sum up the salaries these men get for their labor during their term, then we are frank to confess that the negro has many white friends who are anxious to see him throw off ignorance and improve his condition.

The colored people should rejoice to see the manifestations of God's providence in the State of North Carolina in behalf of a race of people who were once considered as so much property.

Now, gentlemen, in rendering this my convictions, I promise you that I shall forever magnify your kindness toward my people, and will teach them in the fullest terms to initiate those who oppose our advancement.

With the kindest respect and "as far as lieth in us we shall live in peace with all mankind."

Respectfully,

PRINCE A. HARISTON.

All Have Disappeared.

"I suffered with rheumatism in my back and shoulders. My head ached [illegible] I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. In a short time I felt better and the headache, rheumatism and that tired feeling have all disappeared."—MRS. IDA C. CRIM, Wadesville, Va.

Hood's PILLS act easily and promptly on the liver and bowels. Cure sick headache.

Crokerism Versus Bryanism.

Mr. Croker and Mr. Bryan represent diametrical extremes in our political methods. The Tammany leader affords the most striking example of boss and machine methods that our recent tendencies have yet evolved; while Mr. Bryan, who is an orator and a true leader, represents the convictions and enthusiasms of great multitudes of men and the triumph of principles over party machinery and campaign funds. In the great pending struggle between Croker and Bryan for the control of the Democratic party, Mr. Croker may happen to represent a safer public policy in the matter of finance than is represented by Mr. Bryan. But it is certainly to be hoped that there are in this country a good many thousands of firm believers in the gold standard who would rather see political power wielded in the government of this nation by a free silver man of Mr. Bryan's type than by a sound money man of Mr. Croker's. There are worse things to be feared than the disasters of a mistaken financial policy, although we do not underrate the gravity of such disasters. Mr. Bryan's only hope of success in the struggle for future leadership in the Democratic party must, in our judgment, depend upon his freedom from complicity in the methods of such political leaders as Richard Croker.—From "The Progress of the World," in American Monthly Review of Reviews for February.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfils every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention THE CAUCASIAN and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure, 50c, $1. All druggists

Priceless Pain

"If a price can be placed on pain, 'Mother's Friend' is worth its weight in gold as an alleviator. My wife suffered more in ten minutes with either of her other two children than she did altogether with her last, having previously used four bottles of 'Mother's Friend.' It is a blessing to any one expecting to become a mother," says a customer.

Thus writes Henderson Dale, Druggist, of Carmi, Ill., to the Bradfield Regulator Company, of Atlanta, Ga., the proprietors and manufacturers of "Mother's Friend." This successful remedy is not one of the many internal medicines advertised to do unreasonable things, but a scientifically prepared liniment especially effective in adding strength and elasticity to those parts of woman's organism which bear the severest strains of childbirth.

The liniment may be used at any and all times during pregnancy up to the very hour of confinement. The earlier it is begun, and the longer used, the more perfect will be the result, but it has been used during the last month only with great benefit and success.

It not only shortens labor and lessens the pain attending it, but greatly diminishes the danger to life of both mother and child, and leaves the mother in a condition more favorable to speedy recovery.

"Mother's Friend" is sold by druggists at $1.00, or sent by express on receipt of price.

Valuable book for women, "Before Baby is Born," sent free on application.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE TRUST OCTOPUS.

A Great and Growing Evil—What is the True Remedy?

Knoxville Sentinel.]

Trust-forming goes steadily on. It stops not for season of plenty or adversity. One combination after another is consumated and the under man squeals every time. The latest is the steel rod, wire and nail trust, and J. Pierpont Morgan, prince of the trust-makers, is the head. Morgan will have power far beyond anything the Rothschilds ever thought of, if he is spared to live a few years more. And every turn he makes is at the direct detriment of the public. The voters of the country had only begun to appreciate the trust danger when six and a half millions of them last November cast their ballots for a man pledged to thottle the octopus. But in the next election this issue will far transcend anything else in importance. Silver nor tariff can touch it. The very life blood of the people is being drawn by these combinations. The larger cities are being fed by the sacrifice of the smaller. It comes to be a question whether or not the government some day will not be faced with the problem of absorption of the railroad and telegraph systems as well as the great industrial enterprises. That's why the government talks about building an armor plate plant. It, itself is coming with a combination.

[To kill trusts we must remove the causes that produce them. Those who control the instruments of commerce which are natural monopolies have the three greatest trusts in substance. That is the money trust, the transportation trust and the trust of intelligence are the parent trusts. Close these vital instruments as public functions and at once the three greatest trusts are removed, and at the same time the causes that produce the growing aggregation of industrial trusts.—ED. CAUCASIAN.]

Ho For the Klondike.

Parties expecting to go to Klondike will find it to their interest to communicate with the undersigned, rates to Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea, or Skaguay and Sitka furnished on application, also sailing days of Steamer Lines from San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. We can furnish you with through tickets to Alaska points.

I. E REHLANDER,
Traving Pass. Agt.
103. Red House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Cuba, Hawaii, and China furnish the principal topics discussed editorially in the American Monthly Review of Reviews for February. There are also a few paragraphs of pointed comment on current domestic politics—the factional differences among Ohio Republicans and the swelling tide of Crokerism in the Democratic party. The editor gives his views on Tammany's attitude toward the New York rapid-transit problem and on the reckless expenditure of canal improvement funds by the Republican bosses of the State.

THEIR--- SUCCESS.

Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s successes have become a household word. Why? The answer is simple. They are men with the courage of their convictions. **Originators, not imitators.** Their methods, like themselves, are in harmony with the people and the times. Now and up to date. Among the legions of miscalled experts and legitimate specialists they stand to-day with clean hands in the front rank of respectable professionalism as acknowledged originators of the new and now widely adopted method of treating chronic and complicated disorders.

Their reputation rests not on the cheap, transparent platform of purchased testimony, but on a long list of cured patients, visible local witnesses of their skill. As physicians of business and social status in the community they pledge a complete course of treatment and ultimate cure by the "Hathaway method," unabridged, and at prices within the reach of all.

They are regular graduates in medicine from some of the best medical colleges in the world, and hold licenses to practice from different State Boards of Health. They conduct their business on a strictly professional basis, promising nothing but what they can fulfill, and do not adopt the many fake and fraudulent methods that many doctors and so-called specialists in offering free prescriptions, cheap medicines and C. O. D. fakes in order to obtain a few dollars from their unfortunate victims.

If a sufferer from any wasting disease, disordered blood, nervous collapse, or loss of mental vigor, kidney or urinary difficulty, hydrocele, pimples, piles, varicocele, rupture, unnatural discharges, stricture, rheumatism, catarrh, female weakness or any disease peculiar to your sex, it will pay you to investigate this original Hathaway method.

The secret of the great treatment is yours for the mere asking. Why hesitate?

Call on or address DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 22½ So. Broad St. Atlanta, Ga.

Mail treatment given by sending for symptom blank. No. 1, for men; No. 2, for women; No. 3, for skin diseases; No. 4, for catarrh. Free, 64 page booklet, by writing us and mentioning this paper.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING IN THE UNITED STATES. A book of two hundred pages, containing a catalogue of about six thousand newspapers, being all that are credited by the American Newspaper Directory (December edition for 1897, with having regular issues of 1 000 copies ormore. Also separate State maps of each and every State of the American Union, naming those towns only in which there are issued newspapers having more than 1,000 circulation. This book issued December 15, 1897) will be sent, postage paid, to any address on receipt of one dollar. Address The Geo. P. Rowell Advertising Co., 10 Spruce St., New York.

POPULISTS OF WASHINGTON

Pass Resolutions in Favor of Direct Legislation and Against the Rule of the Monopoly and Trusts.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:

Enclosed find resolutions passed by our county Central Committee, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PEOPLES CENTRAL COMMITTEE, IN COLFAX, JANUARY 15TH, 1898.

RESOLVED, That the conditions which necessitated the organization of the great Peoples Party, still exists and that its mission is not yet ended and will not end until the principles which it advocates shall be the law of the land.

RESOLVED, That we have an abiding faith in the American people and their capability of self government and we earnestly invite all men to unite with us on the principles of direct legislation and opposition to the gold standard.

RESOLVED, That better conditions for the great plain people must be reached by a more direct route than by our present representative system of our government.

RESOLVED, That the great work of patriotic and liberty loving body of our citizens, who are found in all parties, is to formulate in and put in operation a system that will bring the people into direct contact with the government in all the branches and to remove the barriers which prevent the people from obtaining the relief which they from time to time shall demand.

[illegible] the unity of the people against the grasping greed of corporations and the onward march of the monopoly, we therefore invite all those who have hitherto fought under the banner of the Peoples Party in the county and State, and all others of whatever name who have become fully persuaded of the righteousness of the peoples cause, to unite with us in our primary elections, in our conventions, and at the ballot box, on the principles above inclated viz: Direct legislation and opposition to the gold standard.

C. B. KIGLEY, Chairman.
H. D. SMITH.

Which Is the Soundest Business Proposition?

Silver Knight-Watchman.]

If the American people would only reflect upon the outrageous and audacious demands of the banking clique, they would at once see the danger which surrounds the finances of the country. These bankers are bitterly opposed to paternalism, yet they boldly demand that the government give them, without cost, a thousand millions to carry on their business. When the farmers suggested that the government loan money on their land at 2 per cent. they were called hayseeds and jays by the hireling gold press. The last demand of the bankers is called a "sound business proposition." Will some one tell us why the farmers' suggestion is not a better 'sound business proposition?'

A Michigan paper tells a story of a little girl named Hattie, whose mother was putting her to sleep one night. At last her mother said:

"Hattie, dear, I am anxious that you get quiet and go to sleep, because I want to go down-stairs and join in the evening prayers."

"Who's doin' to pway?" asked Hattie.

"Why, Uncle William, of course, dear."

"Uncle William pway?" said the baby, with wide-eyed astonishment, and springing up in bed in the vigor of her surprise. "W'y I fawt he was a Demokwat?"

The diseases cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are many, because most ailments disappear as soon as the blood is enriched and purified by it.

THE CAUCASIAN $1 per year. Now is the time to subscribe.

Large Loans . . .

On Life Insurance Policies in Standard English and American Companies.

Ten per cent. more than the companies themselves loan on the same policies at lower rates.

Write or enquire . . . .

PHILLIP WILLIAMS AVIRETT,
Investing Agent English-American Loan and Trust Co.,
Citizens National Bank Building,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILLIAM S. BARNES,
WHOLESALE
Produce Commission Merchant.
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will buy or sell for cash only, and STRICTLY ON COMMISSION, Country Produce, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, etc., at wholesale. Specialties, Eggs and Butter. 10,000 dozen eggs can be handled weekly for cash at fair prices

Consignments and orders solicite Returns made promptly.

Raleigh, N. C.

FOR LOW **Rates West,**

TEXAS, MEXICO, CALIFORNIA, ALASKA, or any other point, with FREE MAPS, write to

FRED. D. BUSH,
District Passenger Agent,
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.,
36½ Wall St., ATLANA, Ga.

Doubling Your Property.

The promotion of corporations, the handling of their stocks and bonds a specialty.

We will organize you a corporation, help you sell its stock, and perhaps make your fortune.

The American Publishers Promotion Audit and Investment Association,
PHILIP W. AVIRITT,
Special Southern Representative,
Citizens Nat'l Bank Building,
RALEIGH, N. C.

MAYOR OF LINCOLN, N. J.

Mr. Drake Feels It His Duty to Recommend Paine's Celery Compound.

The youngest and most bustling city in the United States—

Founded last April, Lincoln boasts a sewerage system, electric lights, macadamized roads, trolley cars telephone franchise and a water plant.

From a hamlet to a town—to a city, in this incredibly short time, Lincoln has grown with the wonderful progressiveness looked for only in the West—a splendid example of the indomitable pertinacity of one strong man.

Like most forceful men, Mayor Drake must see results before giving his approval; but when convinced he speaks out his mind without fear or favor of any one.

There is no hesitation among Mayor Drake's friends in saying that Paine's celery compound has been of the utmost help in enabling him to do a prodigious amount of work, and to get rid of that insomnia that at one time resulted from every prolonged effort. Mayor Drake himself says:

Lincoln, Middlesex Co., N. J.
Oct. 20, 1897.

Wells, Richardson & Co.,

Gentlemen—I have been getting Paine's celery compound from our local druggist. After sixteen hour's work each day, I sleep eight hours each night like a baby, and attribute much of the strengthening of my nerves to Paine's celery compound.

Yours truly,
SILAS D. DRAKE.

Nothing demoralizes the health sooner or more completely than even the occasional loss of sleep. To start a new day with the brain unrefreshed is like trying to keep a worn-out horse up to his work with the whip instead of by feeding. The incessant brain activity is as if the skull were laid bare and the surface of the brain were struck lightly every few seconds and without a sign of a "let down."

Thus sleeplessness imperceptibly, but no less surely, destroys the brain cells that are the scources of mental power and the health of every organ of the body.

Paine's celery compound gets the nervous system out of this dangerous rut of sleeplessness. It supplies nourishment to the nervous tissues faster than they are worn out, and does not let the nutrition of these delicate parts get low enough to bring on insomnia.

One of the earliest evidences of the final success of Paine's celery compound in curing debility, nervousness, sleeplessness and derangement of liver and kidneys is the increased appetite, the clearer skin, and that indescribable precursor of health, a feling of "well being" that takes the place of the tired, languid, melancholy condition.

Do You Want

A PIANO

That Will Please ?

The EVERETT PIANO.

Has a reputation second to none, and while it is necessary for the dealer to charge more for it than you are asked to pay for many other makes, you get an instrument the extra value of which fully justifies the additional outlay.

If not for sale by local dealers, address,

THE JOHN CHURCH CO.,

CINCINNATI NEW YORK CHICAGO

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217

RICE.

Parties having Rough Rice to sell or Clean Rice to buy will find it to their interest to communicate with our buyers and brokers or direct to us. We pay highest market prices for Rough Rice. CAROLINA RICE MILLS.
Goldsboro, N. C

FOR SALE.—Well established newspaper in thriving N. C. town. Address X, care CAUCASIAN.

HAVING a good printing outfit, I want a party to join me in issuing a weekly paper in some locality in North Carolina. Address,
W. C. IVEY.
Elberton, Ga.

Children's Corner

Bye-Low Song.

Softly and softly the wind does blow;
Bye-low, bye-low;
Brighter the little star-glances grow;
Bye-low, Baby.
Moon-mother puts on her silver crown,
Rock-a-by, Baby, in your white gown;
Bye-low, Baby.

Softly and softly the winds does blow;
Bye-low, bye-low;
Waving the lily-buds to and fro
Bye-low, Baby.
Kissing them gently, "Good-night, Good-night,
Sleep till the morning, and wake in the light."
Bye-low, Baby.

Softly and softly does the wind blow,
Bye-low, bye-low;
Up in the elm where the cradle-nests show,
Bye-low, Baby.
Little birds drowsily swing the night through,
Warm and content, my own Baby, like you;
Bye-low, Baby.

Softly and softly the wind does blow,
Bye-low, bye-low;
Softer and sweeter his whispers grow;
Bye-low, Baby.
Far and away, o'er the waters dim,
Baby shall dreamily follow him.
Bye-low, Baby.—
L. Arolyn Caverly in February Ladies' Home Journal.

Mingo, Jan. 24, 1898.

Dear Corinne: I will once attempt to write my first letter to your valuable paper. My father takes your paper and I enjoy reading it very much especially the children's column. I will answer Elien Tew's question.

The second oldest town in the United States is Santa Fe and the range of mountains that crosses North Carolina is Blue Ridge. I will ask a few questions.

When was Texas annexed to the United States?

How many Presidents died natural deaths? And how many were assainated?

Who began the battle of Alamance?

I will close wishing The Caucasian and cousins much success.

Yours truely,
Julia Jernigan.

Clinton, N. C., Jan. 22, 1898.

Mr. Editor:—I am a little girl 11 years old and I thought I would write to your paper.

I go to school most every day at Bush Hill. Mr. C. E. Shipp is my teacher. I like him very much. I will ask a few questions.

Who was the first Governor of North Carolina?

What is the longest word in the Bible?

With much success to The Caucasian and its noble editor. I will close.

Your friend,
Flora Register.

LIKE PHARAOH'S HOST.

Albert Bigelow Pane in N. Y. Herald.

Where the city of Topeka, Kan, stands today, there was once a trading post forty years ago, and the country roundabout was but sparsely settled. The winter had been unusually long and hard, and many of the farmers found their stock of groceries and other provisions running low long before the roads became passable for teams. Trips to the post were made on foot and horseback, and by a few who lived along the Kaw River and were fortunate enough to own them, on skates.

Among these were Robert Channing a boy of sixteen, and his sister Eliza, a healthy, red cheeked girl two years younger. The Channings had moved to Kansas from Western New York the summer before, and "Bob" and "Liza" had brought their skates along as a matter of course. A little before Christmas they had made the trip together to the post dragging a hand sled between them, and returning with a few Christmas trifles the post afforded and such necessaries as were running low at that time. A severe storm set in the next day and continued for more than a week. Then came a week of intense cold followed by a rain and a general breaking up, which made the roads worse than ever before. The river, however, still remained frozen over and the ice was considered safe, though somewhat mushy in places along the edge. It was just at this time that the Channings found themselves entirely out of coffee and very low on bacon, with no other meat whatever. "Bob" and "Liza" were eager to make the fifteen mile trip again and immediately began cleaning and sharpening their skates for that purpose. But Mr. Channing shook his head.

"I don't like to have you do it," he said anxiously.

"Why, father, the river's safe. Just a little wet, that's all," replied "Bob" gayly.

"I think the river's all right myself after the hard freeze we had. It wasn't that I was thinking of,"

"What then! Not robbers, I hope?"

"No, not human robbers, but worse, perhaps. This hard winter has been felt by beast as well as men. And beasts come to men when they're hungry. I thought I heard a wolf howl this morning across the prairie. I'm not sure, but it makes me uneasy to have you go."

"Oh, pshaw; I'm not afraid of a cowardly wolf!" said "Bob" rather grandly, "Are you, 'Liza?"

Liza was not to be outdone.

"No; of course not," she assented. "They couldn't catch us anyway, and you can take father's pistol."

Mr. Channing went outside and looked out over the prairie, listening. There was no sound but the cawing of some hungry crows, and the cup of coffee which he had missed that morning weakened his resolve. Mrs. Channing, who was a hardy New England woman, did not encourage his misgivings. Half an hour later he saw his two fresh cheeked children skate away with a swinging stride, the little hand sled bobbing along behind.

It was a pleasant thaw morning, and though there were pools of water on the ice in places the skating was not bad. Once or twice the skaters thought they felt the frozen surface give beneath them, and concluded that perhaps after all there would not be many more days of safety. They reached the post, however, without accident, except that one of "Liza's" skate straps broke and had to be repaired, which caused some little delay. They ate lunch at the store, and after loading the sled started back about three o'clock.

They felt almost immediately that the warm day had told on the already softening ice. Every few strokes there was a cracking beneath their feet and an almost imperceptible swaying movement of the frozen mass. "You had better skate ahead, "Liza." said "Bob" at last. There is too much weight with both of us and the sled. I can drag it all right, and I'll let you take it awhile later."

This arrangement went on with good results and for several miles they progressed with little cause for alarm. Then suddenly there came something which made Bob's heart jump. It was no movement or sound from the ice. From the bank above and not so far behind came a short bark, then a prolonged howl, followed by another and another. They were full four miles from home. The January sky had clouded thickly and it was growing dusk on the river. He had said that he was not afraid of wolves, but there was something in this dismal chorus and gathering night that made him bound forward and overtake his sister.

"The wolves!" he gasped. "A pack of them!"

The girl seized the rope without a word and in spite of the cracking and swaying ice they leaned forward together at the top of their speed.

But they were not quite swift enough. They could tell by the voices that the wolves had descended to the river and realized that they were gaining. Bob drew his father's revolver and fired two shots over his shoulder. This checked the howling for a brief moment and they believed the pursuers had hesitated. Perhaps in this way he could keep them back long enough. He had four more shots and they were still more than four miles from home. Suddenly Liza stumbled and gave a low cry. Her strap had broken again and her skate hung uselessly on her foot.

"Oh, Bob! we're lost!" she cried, speaking now for the first time.

The boy whipped out his knife and cut the strings that held the bundles on the hand sled.

"Get on!" he commanded, as he thrust the packages aside

The girl obeyed and in another moment they were speeding away again, though less rapidly than before.

The girl on the sled looked back up the river where she could see a dark mass in the dimming light.

"Give me the pistol, Bob!" she called.

He reached it back to her, and when the dark mass drew nearer she fired into it. There was a yelp, and a brief pause. Then the pack moved forward again, howling now and then in concert. When they reached the packages they paused again and seemed to be fighting. This gave the fugitives a little better start, and 'Liza felt encouraged. Then the dark mass came rushing on again and her heart sank. She had three more shots in the revolver, and when the band was a few yards behind she fired one of them and a little later the second. Just before she fired the third she felt the ice beneath the sled crack and give alarmingly. She realized that they were on a riffle, where the ice was always thinner than elsewhere, owing to the swiftness of the water, and she breathed easier as they passed beyond it. Then, for the wolves were close upon them, she fired the third shot, and the fierce howl that followed told that it had gone home. There was a chorus of yelps and snarls—they were fighting over the wounded animal. And then, the girl could scarcely believe her eyes, for the dark howling mass suddenly disappeared, and she saw the splash which told that the thin ice on the riffle had broken through.

"Bob! Bob!" she called, "they're drowning!"

"What? What did you say?" came the panting reply.

"They're drowning, I tell you we're saved!"

The sled slackened and the boy tottered, He was at the point of exhaustion.

"Drowning!" he gasped.

It was true. The weight of the struggling mass had been too much for the weakened ice, and the swift water beneath had swept the hungry creatures to death. Two managed to struggle out and disappeared over the bank.

"Oh, Bob! It's like Phaaroh's hosts!" cried Liza, hysterically. "We're delivered from the Egytians!"

They were, indeed. Bob listened a moment then he said:—

"Let's go up on the other bank, and go back and see if we can find any of the things."

Eliza hesitated at first, but presently her courage returned. The wolves were gone, and when they passed the break in the ice there was no sign of anything but the swift water. A few hundred yards further back they found everything but the meat. That the wolves had devoured. They gathered up the bundles and returned to the sled. Then Bob hastily repaired the broken skate strap, and a half hour later they reached home in safety.

When Mr. Channing heard the story he was filled with remorse and thankfulness.

"It was my weakness," he said, "to let you go, but as Eliza says, God took care of you and delivered you as he did the children of Israel."

Bob sat rubbing his arms and looking into the fire. It was a pretty close call for the children, he said thoughtfully.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

The Peoples Party National Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892 We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the merican people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall secure full control of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private action.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and all privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896, hereby reaffirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city or St. Louis, July 22, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 meets our hearty endorsement and approval; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the threats which have been made to repeal the same.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring the right of local self-government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and safe-guards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and of the danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be inforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in this State, and the making of all money demands solvable in any kind of lawful money of the United States.

INTEREST.

We pledge ourselves to maintain the six per cent interest law enacted by the last General Assembly.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand still further improving and broadening the public school system of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision of our present school system as may increase the efficiency of our public schools and insure the most competent and effective supervision. We think that the committee on education of the next General Assembly should invite and secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of the leading teachers and educators of the State in framing and perfecting the school law.

JUDICIARY.

Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of partisan politics.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION CONDEMNED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is in harmony with the ultra anti trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment of reasonable and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers and prouucers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call especial attention to the possibilities for the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate tariffs of the common carriers, would make an hundred fold carrying it the greatest prosperity to that favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they use all the power they have to bring about such reductions especially that they urge before the Interstate Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that should they fail to secure the remedial action by the Interstate Commerce commission, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if before the Interstate Commerce Commission are made complaints for that purpose, that they make recommendations to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws to the end that lower and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and inter-state jurisdictions.

Resolved, That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railroad lines.

FREE PASSES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interest of the State amounting to the large sum of $3 000,000 invested in good paying stock yielding an income were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the nasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the proper legislative channels, of the transaction, which was so universally condemned by the press of the State and all classes of our citizens, when it first became known. We therefore demand that the next General Assemnoly fully investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interest of the State may be fully protected as far as it can be done, such legislative action shall be taken as to counteract, as far as possible, this unwise and secret transaction.

REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of defendants, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its practical operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to poor suitors, and therefore should be condemned. We demand, therefore, that the next General Assembly shall pass such a general statute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in this State the privileges of carrying on business in North Carolina and with drawing the protection of the State extended to their business, if they persist in escaping the jurisdicion of our courts when claims are sought to be enforced against them therein.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all evidences of debt, and make an equitable adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until such time as through an increase of the currency the price of property and products will justify the present rates.

SCHEDULE ON WILMINGTON SEACOAST RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1897.

Daily Except Sunday.

Leave Wilmington at 2:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m.

Leave Ocean View 8:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 2:30 p. m., 6:00 p. m.

Leave Ocean View at 5:00 p. m.

R. O. GRANT,
Superintendent.

Why Not be Cured?

If you have Consumption, Bronchitis, or Disordered Liver, why not take Judge Geo. E. Hunt's

Consumption, Bronchitis and Liver Cure?

It is acknowledged to be the best remedy in the United States for all lung troubles.

ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address,

JUDGE GEO. E. HUNT,
Lexington, N. C.

Do not longer be deceived by well-worded lies. Read the truth. It will pay you dividends.

THINK OR STARVE

THAT IS THE ALTERNATIVE.

TO-DAY—this moment—you are being robbed of what you earn. How much? Not less than $1,000 a year. Do you know how? Do you know why? Read

THE NEW TIME

Formerly NEW OCCASIONS.

The Best Reform Magazine... is the World. Only One Dollar a Year 10 cents a number.

Monthly—Eighty Pages.

Editors { B. O. Flower, Founder of the Arena. Fredk C. Adams, Ed. New Occasions.

New Time is the fearless advocate of the Initiative and Referendum, Majority Rule, Scientific Government, Monetary Reform and Physical and Ethical Culture.

Among hundreds of brilliant writers who will regularly contribute to its pages are

Prof. Frank Parsons. Henry D. Lloyd. Senator Butler. Elwood Pomeroy. Hamlin Garland. Justice Walter Clark. Eugene V. Debs. Hon. H. S. Pingree. Lilian Whiting. A. H. Lewis. Prof. Richard T. Ely. Senator Tillman. Herbert N. Casson. Frances E. Willard. Pres. George A. Gates. Mary A. Livermore. Abby Morton Diaz. John P. Altgeld. Helen Campbell. Senator Pettigrew.

SPECIAL TO YOU.—Send 15 two cent stamps and receive THE NEW TIME three months and PRESIDENT JOHN SMITH, the Story of a Peaceful Revolution, by Frederick U. Adams, an illustrated book of 200 pages and an idea on every page. Write to-day.

Charles H. Kerr & Company, Publishers

56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO.

The New Time and The Caucasian both one year for $1.00. Addeess this office.

Southern Railroad.

(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH DAILY:

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Raleigh, N. C., to Chattanooga, via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday At Greensboro with the Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled, limited, train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate station; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail" for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m., daily—Solid train consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Chattanooga to Raleigh, arriving at Norfolk 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants' and Miners', Norfolk and Washington and Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond S. S. Co.'s for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson and Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newberne and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:09 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m., daily—Connects at Greensboro with all points for north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the North western North Carolina railroad. At Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati, and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH:

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:00 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m., daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m., daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines. From Goldsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville, and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:40 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m., daily except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m., daily—From Goldsboro.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

To take effect Sunday Oct. 24, 1897.

EASTBOUND TRIANS.

	STATIONS.	1 Mixed Frt and Pass Tues. Thrs and Sat	3 Passenger Daily except Sunnay
		A. M.	P. M.
W	Goldsboro*	7 10	3 20
Lv	Bests*	s 7 43	s 3 40
W	LaGrange*	s 8 06	s 3 49
	Falling Creek	s 8 26	s 4 00
W	Kinston*	s 9 14	s 4 12
	Caswell	f 9 28	f 4 21
Ar	Dover	s 9 43	s 4 30
Lv	Dover	10 15	
W	Core Creek	s 10 40	s 4 42
	Tuscarora	s 11 15	f 4 54
	Clark's	f 11 31	f 5 00
W	Newbern*	s 12 05	s 5 15
Ar		1 30	s 5 25
Lv			
	Riverdale	s 2 12	f 5 50
	Croatan	s 2 20	f 5 53
	Havelock	s 2 43	s 6 05
W	Newport*	s 3 12	s 6 18
	Wildwood	3 25	f 6 24
	Atlantic	f 3 31	f
Ar	Morehead City*	s 3 46	s 6 37
Lv		s 3 51	s 6 42
	Atlantic Hotel		
W	M. City Depot*	4 01	6 50
Ar		P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

	STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday.	2 Mixed frt and Pass. Mon. Wed and Fri.
		A. M.	P. M.
Ar	Goldsboro*	11 05	8 00
	Bests	s 11 43	s 7 20
W	LaGrange*	s 10 32	s 6 50
	Falling Creek	s 10 22	s 6 20
W	Kinston*	s 10 12	f 6 00
	Caswell	f 10 00	f 5 18
Lv	Dover	s 9 52	5 00
Ar			s 4 20
W	Core Creek	s 9 40	s 4 00
	Tuscarora	f 9 30	s 3 38
	Clark's	f 9 22	f 3 20
			P. M.
Lv	Newbern*	9 10	2 50
Ar		s 8 57	s 10 47
	Riverdale	f 8 33	s 10 10
	Croatan	f 8 29	s 10 00
	Havelock	s 8 20	s 9 40
W	Newport*	s 8 06	s 9 06
	Wildwood	7 59	f 8 47
	Atlantic	f 7 55	f 8 38
Lv	Morehead City*	s 7 47	s 8 20
Ar		s 7 42	s 8 15
	Atlantic Hotel		
Lv	M. City Depot	7 25	7 56
		A. M.	A. M.

W.—Water stations. f.—Stop on Signal *—Telegraph station. †—Passing point. s.—Regular stops.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R.

AND BRANCHES.

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Aug. 1st, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.	No. 49 Daily.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Lv Weldon	11 50	9 43		
Ar Rocky Mount	12 52	10 35		
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mount,	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Lv Wilson	2 00	11 16	6 20	2 12
Lv Selma	3 00			
Lv Fayetteville	4 45	1 14		
Ar Florence	7 35	3 25		
	P. M.	A. M.		
Lv Goldsboro			7 01	3 10
Lv Magnolia			8 03	4 16
Ar Wilmington			9 30	5 45
			A. M.	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No 78 Daily.	No 32 Daily.	No 40 Daily.	No 48 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		
Lv Florence	8 45	8 15		
Lv Fayetteville	11 20	10 20		
Lv Selma	1 00			
Ar Wilson	1 42	12 10		
			P. M.	A. M.
Lv Wilmington			7 15	9 35
Lv Magnolia			8 55	10 39
Lv Goldsboro			10 10	11 58
	P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 43
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 58	11 57	1 20
Lv Tarboro	12 12			
Lv Rocky Mount,	2 33	12 58		
Ar Weldon	3 20	1 44		
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:35 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11 33 a. m.

Trains on Washington Branch leaves Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 6:10 a. m. and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:05 p. m. arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:00 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p m., arrive Nashville 5:30 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:30 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:00 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:15 a. m. and 4:10 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, and Train via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Pass Agt.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Man.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

SEABOARD AIR LINE. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO

Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Atlanta, Wilmington, New Orleans AND New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington Norfolk Portsmouth

SOUTHBOUND.

	No 403.	No. 41
Lv New York, Penn. R. R	*11 00am	*8 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 00am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 00am
Washington	4 40pm	4 00am
Richmond, A. C. L.	8 56am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L.	*8 35pm	8 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	8 20am
Weldon	*11 28pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 58am	*1 30pm
Ar Durham	17 32am	†4 08pm
Lv Durham	15 20pm	†1 10pm
Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 34pm
Sanford	3 35am	5 46pm
So. Pines	4 22am	6 30pm
Hamlet	5 10am	7
Wadesboro	5 54am	7 41pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Charlotte	*8 30am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 10am	*10 47pm
Lv Columbia, C. N. & L. R. R.		6 00pm
Clinton, S. A. L.	*9 45am	*1 [illegible]
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 16pm	3 48am
Ar Winder	1 59pm	4 30am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 [illegible]

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 402.	No. 38
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 42pm
Lv Athens	3 16pm	11 20pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 [illegible]
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 [illegible]
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 09am
Clinton	*6 34pm	*2 [illegible]
Ar Columbia U. N. & L. R. R.		7 00am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 35am
Ar Charlotte	*10 25pm	*6 30am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 23pm	8 15am
Ar Wilmington	5 30am	*2 [illegible]
So. Pines	*12 14am	9 20am
Raleigh	*2 16am	*11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*9 [illegible]
Ar Durham	*7 32am	*1 [illegible]
Lv Durham	5 20pm	10am
Ar Weldon	*1 55am	*3 [illegible]
Richmond A. C. L.	8 15am	6 [illegible]
Washington, Penn R. R.	12 21pm	1 10pm
Bal imore	1 45p'm	2 58am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	5 45am
New York	*6 23pm	*8 53am
Ar Portsmouth	7 30am	5 [illegible]
Norfolk	*7 50am	6 00am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday. ‡Daily Ex. Monday.

Nos. 403 and 402.—"The Atlanta Special" Solid Vestibuled Train of Pullman Sleepers and Coaches between Washington and Atlanta, also Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Chester, S. C.

Nos. 41 and 38.—"The S. A. L. Express" Solid Train, Coaches and Pullman Sleepers between Portsmouth and Atlanta.

Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, and information, apply to Ticket Agents, or to

H. S. LEARD, Sol. Pass. Agt., Raleigh, N. C.
E. ST JOHN, Vice President and General Mgr.
V. E. McBEE, General Superintendent, Portsmouth, Va.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, PORTSMOUTH, Va.

WANTED—Agents to manage our grand new book, "Life of General Robert E. Lee," written by members of his family, and beautifully illustrated. Every Southern family will be interested in it. Splendid chance for canvassers. Liberal terms. Send 50c. for outfit. ROYAL PUBLISHING CO. Richmond Va.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS

It is impossible to promise particular features that will appear in the "AMERICAN MONTHLY" during the coming year, for it is, as the Baltimore says, "a great monthly newspaper." As